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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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INGOTS

CAST IN THE WORKSHOP OF THE S. L. P.

Nothing Will Stead the Hughes Class—
Pre-Election Handshakes Nowadays—
Decline in Registration Proves Bad Times—Mallock at Last, Lands in His Sphere.

The workers of Bulgaria are about to make experience. They will serve as food for the cannon of Ferdinand. With their blood they will make Ferdinand free from Turkey, the way a small factory makes itself free from a Tyndal—and keeps its wage-slaves in the yoke. The wage slaves of Bulgaria will discover that there is no freedom for them except the capitalist ruler himself is overthrown.

When Solomon was surfeited with enjoyment he declared, Vanity of vanities, all is vanity. The Russian Solomoness, the widow of Grand Duke Sergius, has decided to "take the strictest vows." Pity she did not do so long ago.

Gov. Hughes imagines he said a great thing, when, referring to the Socialist Movement he said: "Any child can throw sand into the mechanism of a machine, and thus destroy it; but it takes skill to construct the works." With just such phrases did Louis XVI imagine he could save the mechanism of feudalism, into which the oncoming revolutionists were throwing sand. It didn't save Louis; neither will it save the Hughes class.

"You think the Democrats and Republicans are deadly enemies, about to cut each others' throats?" was Carnegie's question to an Englishman in London during the Presidential campaign of 1900. "Not at all," he proceeded to answer his own question; "after election, the rival politicians shake hands and laugh." To-day we need not wait until after election. Taft and Bryan shook hands and smiled in Chicago on the 7th instant—in the very heart of the campaign, nearly four weeks before election.

While Carnegie is donating \$20,000 to the Republican campaign, workmen in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Denver are on the same day reported to be committing suicide because their wives and children had little to eat.

What does it all concern the workers? Haskell is scoring point after point, point upon point, against Roosevelt till the latter's back must be a succession of welts. What is that to the workers?—a storm that rages far above their heads. Whether Haskell prove victorious or not, the fact remains that Standard Oil runs both the Republican and the Democratic parties, and can't be otherwise.

"An increase of 8,000 more felonies," predicted by the District Attorney for next year, is the unconscious answer made by a limb of capitalist society to the promises of better times, made by Bryan and Taft. The answer is correct. It will be Taft or Bryan that is elected. Whichever one wins the economic conditions will go from bad to worse, with the towering increase of crime as the logical consequence. Capitalism can no longer be mended, it must be ENDED.

While politicians, after the superficial fashion of politicians, ascribe to "indifference" the marked falling off in the registration of this and other large cities, they are too blind to perceive the actual reason. There is no "indifference" in this campaign; just the reverse. Whence the falling off? The crisis, which has been on nearly a year and is increasing in intensity, has caused shoals of workers to wander about in search of jobs. They have lost their residence, hence are not there to register.

Good for Sibley! He writes a letter to the public stating he is not ashamed, but far otherwise, positively proud of his connection with Standard Oil. Good, indeed, for Sibley! The only redeeming feature of capitalism is that it carries the human race to the portals of Socialism. True, the voyage is made through the pest-soaked field of "business"—nevertheless, the voyage is made. Of the several crafts in which the voyage is made Standard Oil has been the steadiest. Why should Sibley not be proud?

Mallock's appearance as a novelist is not the new thing it is made out to be by the Republican-Democratic press. Mallock has been nothing but a writer of fiction. Witness his "scientific" lectures against Marx and Socialism.

From the rumors that are gathering to a head with regard to unprecedented Panama stealings, the conclusion is being drawn that a desperate attempt will be made on the part of the Republicans to keep Bryan out, lest he uncover the foulness. No danger. While there may be more Republican dignitaries involved than Democratic, owing to the Administration's being Republican, the Democratic party surely has its full quota of dignitaries smirched in Panama.

Prof. William Milligan Sloane of Columbia University is unable to suppress the leading feature of the class that keeps up Columbia and that Columbia boosts. The leading feature is the countenance of the capitalist is the belief that everything can be bought. The capitalist buys horses, railroads, women—why not a national anthem also? Prof. Sloane is out to buy a national anthem.

Why did not Zangwill answer Roosevelt in Roosevelt's own words, when the latter objected to certain passages in Zangwill's new drama, "The Melting Pot"? When Roosevelt was attacked for making speeches that set predatory wealth wild with rage, his answer was: "I merely turned on the light; I am not responsible for the facts that the light revealed." When Zangwill is called to account by Roosevelt because his drama exposes the inner workings of the family relations in Roosevelt's "Four Hundred," Zangwill should have answered: "I am not responsible for the facts revealed by the light that I turn upon them."

The Socialist party's "Call" has not yet answered the charge of corruption preferred against it for publishing an advertisement which suggests "breaking away from wage slavery" by investing \$30 and pulling out \$720. When the "Call" gets ready to answer, it will adopt Mr. Hillquit's answer: "It was only such a little bit of a baby."

The bankers continue to make, despite themselves, arguments in favor of Bryan's guarantee plan. They are now declaring that such a plan spells ruination to the stockholders—an admission that banks are not run, as the public was formerly assured, for the charitable benefit of depositors, but for the business benefit of stockholders. Of course, whether stockholders or depositors benefit by the process, does not concern the working class whose earnings are too small to make deposits. Nevertheless, the admission is one that illumines the capitalist class, its purposes, its motive-springs, and its morality.

When the capitalist press, Republican and Democratic, declare this to be a campaign of apathy, they are right, as far as their class is concerned. The registration has fallen off greatly in the silk-stocking districts. The capitalists are like ducks in thunder in this campaign. The registration has fallen off also in the other districts. The capitalist method of thought is to gauge the rest of the people by themselves. The capitalists are "apathetic," therefore the people also are apathetic. Nothing of the sort. The falling off in the registration in all the other districts is a gauge of the number of workers that have been set afloat in search of work, and, consequently, have lost their residence.

A dollar to a doughnut there are as many Bryan as Taft supporters in the set that is calling one another "liars" and "perjurers" at the examination now going on before Ernest A. Garlington of certain frauds that are being mutually charged in matters of Panama.

Gompers may well be asking himself where he and his sacred motto "No politics in the Union" are at. While he is acting as candlebearer for Bryan, the worthy Daniel Keefe, described as "Head of the Longshoremen's International Union and Vice-President of the A. F. of L.," is having "extended interviews" with Roosevelt, looking to "bringing a better understanding between Secretary Taft and the labor leaders."

Every snarl and kick of an employer of labor against the form of a labor union is a testimonial of merit for that union. The striking taxicab chauffeurs

BELSHAZZAR, INDEED

The one double-leaded editorial in the New York "Sun" of the 6th of this month condenses, better than anything that has so far escaped the guilty conscience of the Capitalist Class, the frame of mind in which our rulers are.

Roosevelt and Bryan are both urging amendments to the Constitution. Commenting on this the "Sun" says:

"It is difficult to understand how any voter who has a head on his shoulders capable of forethought can now contemplate, without a shudder, a call by Congress on the States to send delegates to propose amendments of the Constitution, and the assembling of such a convention."

Afraid of the people!

This is the long and short of the wall that has escaped the harrowed breast of the paper that once exclaimed: "Hall, Sheriff of Luzerne!" when the Sheriff of that coal-mining county shot in the back a number of fleeing and unarmed miners on strike.

Afraid of the people!

This is the sense of the shudder that runs through the frame of one of the leading journalistic apostles of that social system, whose rulers, the God-ordained Captains of Industry, have plunged the country into a panic of unprecedented depth and width, throwing millions of workers out of work and thrusting the skeleton of Want into the homes of the large

majority.

Afraid of the people!

And well they may. Well may they shudder at the thought of a convention in which a chance shall be given to the masses to appear in their sovereign constituent capacity, and to summon to their bar the institutions under which they have been marshalled to ruin.

Well may the class for which the "Sun" speaks, whose sentiments it shares, whose guilt it is imbued with, whose apprehensions are its own—well may that class shudder.

When an old rookery is coming down the rats shudder—preparatory to scampering.

GILLHAUS IN PA.

HOLDS STRING OF ROUSING MEETINGS TO PACKED HOUSES.

The Contrast Between Debs and Preston—Large Crowd Greeted S. L. P. Candidate on Historic Ground of Homestead—S. P. Man Forced to Admit His Party Was a Politician's Dodge Against the Socialist Labor Party.

Pittsburg, Pa., October 10. — August Gillhaus, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for President, was here for one week and did his full duty while he stayed. He opened up on October 1st with a good-sized meeting at Braddock, Pa. On the following Sunday afternoon he held another good meeting in the old City Hall, when he put in some master strokes. He contrasted Debs traveling around in a "Red Special"—Debs, who did six months, not in a cell, but in apartments at Woodstock, with his bath, his books to improve his mind, and men to wait at his call—with Preston and Smith languishing in prison for no other crime than loyalty to their class. One, Smith, is imprisoned for nothing; no crime was proven against him, as he was at home in bed when Preston slew his would-be assassin. For this Preston gets 25 years, and Smith, for sleeping, gets ten years. If Debs is a martyr for getting six months for his part in the A. R. U. strike, how much more martyrs are these two intrepid men, Preston and Smith? Gillhaus showed plainly that anything outside of the real revolutionary organization was a sham, and wound up with a ringing plea for the workers to rally to the support of those who suffer for their cause. "For remember," he pleaded, "that M. R. Preston is not a criminal but a victim imprisoned by perjured witnesses, for defending the honor of a workman's daughter, and the capitalists paid for the conviction."

With the tide of immigration still running back, and the Fricks mourning over the absence of some 4,000 former Hungarians at their disposal, the capitalist Republicans and Democrats must be enviously licking their chops at the reports of 600 Japs having been landed in the State of San Paulo, Brazil.

DEMAND TRIAL FOR PRESTON.

Citizens of San Pedro, Cal., Protest Against His Unwarranted Imprisonment.

San Pedro, Cal., Oct. 3.—At a mass meeting of citizens of San Pedro held to-night, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Morrie R. Preston and Joseph Smith are lying in the Nevada State Penitentiary as the result of a conspiracy of the Mine Owners' Association, the members of which are mostly stock swindlers, their mines being mere stock-jobbing gold brick; and

"Whereas, Morrie R. Preston merely defended his life against the murderous assault of a vicious restaurant proprietor who refused to pay a waitress her wages, and insulted her, and when asked by Preston, who was a union official, to pay her, pulled a revolver and threatened his life; and

"Whereas, Joseph Smith was at home at the time of the shooting, having nothing to do with the shooting at all; and

"Whereas, These men were convicted on the perjured testimony of thugs, some of whom recently figured in a professional holdup; and

"Whereas, The law reads, and civil and executive officers claim, that every citizen, no matter how humble, is entitled to a fair and impartial trial; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of San Pedro, Cal., in mass meeting assembled, hereby protest against such tyranny and demand that the President of the United States investigate, and according with his oath of office, see that these men are given a fair trial and a square deal."

Asa Luther, Chairman of Meeting.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

three lusty cheers for Preston and Smith.

The next meeting at Rochester, Beaver County, Pa., was fine. To say that the pure and simple got a trouncing would be putting it mildly. Kunkle, the S. F. ite, after the S. P.'s refused to debate, came to the hall and tried to put things into the mouth of the S. L. P. that were never said. Markley repeated the original statement again and asked if that was not what was said before; the audience were awake to the trick Kunkle tried to play, and it failed. Then he got mad, and called for cheers for Debs, but got no response. Markley, after a few remarks, called for cheers for Preston, which were given with a will.

The movement is indeed better off for the visit of Gillhaus, and it is hoped soon to start some new branches in Allegheny County and with some agitation get a section at Rochester. Five meetings weekly are being held, and this will continue to be so until the weather forbids outdoor agitation. E. R. M.

Gillhaus in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Oct. 6. — "Indiana, as well as all other states I have been through, presents a good field for the growth of the Socialist Labor Party." So declared August Gillhaus, proxy Presidential candidate for M. R. Preston on the Socialist Labor ticket.

Gillhaus toured Indiana for twelve days and was enthusiastically received by workmen all along his route. He spoke in Evansville, Sullivan, Lafayette, Logansport, Fort Wayne, Muncie, Marion, Alexandria, and this city.

In Muncie Gillhaus held one of the largest meetings ever held in the state of Indiana. The glass workers there seemed to have been waiting just the kind of message which Gillhaus preaches to workmen. The most marked approval was given to the things the speaker said. Expressions such as, "That man certainly exposes conditions all right," "He is right about those industrial unions for labor" are common.

At the Muncie meeting some Socialist party members asked Gillhaus questions. Gillhaus willingly answered. He told his audience that the Socialist (Debsite) party was not a party of Socialism, but that it only floated the colors of Socialism to exploit the discontented yet unclear sentiment of many workers. Gillhaus said that the Socialist party offered no program which made for the victory of Socialism because that party ignored the vital question organizing the workers into an army of occupation when the political triumph of Socialism will have been accomplished.

"On the other hand," Gillhaus said, "the Socialist Labor Party directs your attention to the need of combining in a revolutionary economic union, the industrial union. You must so organize that if the employing class should ever attempt to intimidate the conquering hosts of Socialism with the threat to shut down industries, as it did in 1896, you will be able to laugh at the threat and tell that class that you are ready to step into control of the shops."

The replies which Gillhaus gave his S. P. questioners were fully endorsed by the vast throng about him.

At Marion, Fort Wayne and other points the candidate was ably assisted by the local organizations of the S. L. P. The successes attending his meetings were an eye-opener to his S. P. opponents, and were not relished by them.

In Logansport, Gillhaus laid the way for the formation of a good working Section.

"Conditions all along the line are inclining the wage workers to listen with deep interest to the doctrines of our party," said the candidate when here. "The occurrence of the panic, and the development of machinery which is continually

displacing the glass workers, have brought home to them the lesson that their previous political and economic attachments have left them on shifting sands. They are beginning to realize now that they were not planted upon rock-bottom foundations. These men are now looking to the Socialist Labor Party for a remedy, feeling that the party is sound in its policy and program.

"The experience I have made is gratifying indeed. A great awakening of the working class is sure to come and it is reassuring to know that the Socialist Labor Party will be there ready to respond with the proper weapons to enable labor to come into its own."

Gillhaus is particular in emphasizing to the Socialist Labor Party members that they all get out into action for the organization. He insists that the promising outlook for building up the party must be taken advantage of. "Get after subscriptions for the Weekly People," the official publication of the Party. "Now is the time to put our literature into the workers' hands. And we all can do this." And he is right in urging this matter.

FEARS COMPETITION.

Mr. Graves May Be "Done Up" Ere Socialism Touches Him.

Bridgeport, Conn., October 7.—James T. Hunter of New York, who is on a tour of Connecticut for the Socialist Labor Party, spoke here Saturday night to a crowd of some 300 people. The audience was attentive, 17 pamphlets were sold, leaflets distributed, and 90 cents contributed for which certificates were given.

Among the audience were a half a dozen capitalists, and Mayor Lee. Mr. Graves, who has a big candy place, but-tonholed Hunter at the close of the meeting, saying he wanted to ask a question. He wanted to know if the Socialists proposed to take the property from the capitalists, without paying for it. Hunter answered that the property to which the capitalists lay claim was produced by labor; that the capitalists are the holders of stolen goods, and that, consequently, they would not be recompensed when made to yield up to labor its own.

Mr. Graves was shocked and said, "Never, never! Don't you know that the Constitution of the United States is against such a thing? Anyway, it wouldn't be right to take away from the capitalists the wealth they had earned after hard struggle." Mr. Graves declared that he had started poor, and pointing with pride to his large candy store wanted to know "Would you take that from me and give me nothing in return?"

Hunter answered that he knew of no provision in the Constitution that legalized stolen property, and as for Mr. Graves' business he would leave him to fight out its ownership with the Greek Candy Store Trust, which like the United Cigar Stores was starting stores in every place that they found an independent man making money. This shot told, for, as Hunter afterward learned, the United Cigar Stores Co. and the Greek Candy Store Co. have just opened branches here. Mr. Graves is beginning to realize that, Socialism aside, his fortunes are not built on a rock.

One questioner wanted to know from Hunter if it would not be better to organize along the industrial line alone, and keep the political question out of it. The questioner intimated that nothing could ever be gained by the ballot. Hunter answered that it was necessary to unite the workers on both fields, on the field of political agitation to ascertain the period of ripeness for the revolutionary act of the economic organization. By proceeding in this way the capitalist would be placed in the same position as his slaveholder prototype. Let the ballot declare for Socialism, and if then the capitalists repudiate its fiat they become outlaws. Besides all this, the workers can't organize industrially for the revolution if they start by rejecting the civilized method of propagating the principles of the revolution, which is political action. The questioner expressed his satisfaction at the answer.

DEMAND POUREN'S RELEASE.

Highland Falls, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Italian Section of the Socialist Labor Party held a large mass meeting here last Sunday as a protest against extradition Jan Pouden to Russia. Resolutions were adopted and sent to the President of the United States demanding that Pouden be given the same rights which other political refugees, enjoyed in this country.

Petitions were circulated during the course of the meeting and all present signed their names asking for Pouden's release.

DE LEON ON THE ISSUES

RINGING ADDRESS DELIVERED IN WINDSOR THEATRE.

Republican - Democratic Dog-in-the-Mangerism, Traced and Exposed - The Cure Shown to Be Nothing Short of Socialism—Socialist Party Attempt to Reach Socialism by an Unstable Row-Boat Analyzed to Satisfaction of Great Audience - Enthusiasm Marked and Lasting.

Before an excellent and sympathetic audience in Windsor Theatre, New York city on October 7, Daniel De Leon, candidate for Congress for the Socialist Labor Party in the Ninth Congressional District, delivered an address on "The Issues of the Campaign" which will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be present.

Losing no time on getting to the meat of his subject, De Leon began: "The circumstances that surround this campaign are so serious that one may really feel abashed before them. In order to give you an idea of how serious the times are, I wish to read to you a paragraph that appeared this morning in the New York 'Sun.' Commenting on the demand for a constitutional convention which comes from both capitalist camps, the 'Sun' says that it feels a shudder at the idea.

"Here we have a leading spokesman of the ruling class feeling a shudder at the thought of a convention of the people direct.

"And indeed there is something to shudder about—for some people. The whole social structure is tottering to its fall. The Republican platform declares: 'We have a territory 3,000,000 square miles in extent, literally bursting with latent wealth and waiting only for the magic touch of capital and labor.' Imagine a household in which there is a barrel literally bursting with latent bread, and it is waiting only for the magic touch of the family, and a certain man named John Jones. What will you say if the family in that household is in want and pinched, and yet that barrel remains with its bread untouched? It is clear that that family must be anxious to get at that barrel. It follows that since that bread remains latent, that John Jones is the man who prevents its being gotten, and that his unwillingness is more powerful than the family's desire.

"That is the situation of the land, in the admission of the Republican platform and in the condition of the people. There are 5,000,000 people in the country unemployed. The working-class are traveling the country looking for work. The falling off of registration is as good a barometer—it shows how many workmen have lost their residence. Every bit of 7,000,000 school children are hungry in the land. Suicide, insanity, crime, all of them symptoms of distress, are on the increase.

"There is your household. It has a 3,000,000 mile barrel bursting with wealth, awaiting the touch of labor and capital. Labor clearly is willing; the barrel remains untouched because capital is unwilling.

"That single fact presents the kernel of the great social situation before us. Bryan doesn't dare attack that plank in the Republican platform; he stands on it as well as Taft. That is what Republican and Democratic politicians propose to uphold.

"Another thing, why don't these people produce the wealth they need? Because they have not the capital, the tool of production to produce it with. The masses of our people to-day are essentially no better off than our ancestors 20,000 years ago. Man appeared as the very weakest animal on earth. Lions have their fangs, the beaver has its tail to build. Every single animal comes equipped with the tool it needs to carve its living out of nature. Man alone comes bare. The staff by which man rose was the tool of production. To-day, with the Northrop loom, with the Westinghouse electrical equipment, he has become equipped with the tool of

(Continued on page 2.)

CANADIAN WORKERS

HEAR VITAL ISSUES HANDLED BY S. L. P. SPEAKERS.

Fallacious Principles and Faulty Organization of Old Labor Unions Pointed Out—Society Constantly Changing—The Lessons of the Canadian Pacific Strike.

London, Ont., October 3. — Although the weather was somewhat cool, Section London of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada held its regular Saturday night open air propaganda meeting before a large and attentive audience.

Haselgrove, the first speaker, took up the subject of the coming Dominion election, and the possibility or rather probability of the Liberal party not putting up a candidate in this city, but leaving it to the "Labor party" and the Conservatives. He said that all "Labor" men were either Conservatives or Liberals anyhow, and that the "Labor" candidate must be a Liberal as the Liberals were not going to put up a candidate—because they didn't need to.

Haselgrove went on to show that labor was divided politically in the capitalist parties, and that it had no power behind its vote because of the economic divisions of the craft organizations, the lack of knowledge among the rank and file of the class struggle, and because of ignorance of the power of labor when properly organized.

The speaker drew the attention of the audience to the great, the awful difference between the conditions of the capitalist class and the working class. The latter was without any security for the future, and had not even the guarantee of steady employment under this system of wage slavery, while the former had no worries about the coming winter, but was able to enjoy itself to the fullest extent. The capitalists, he said, were able to enjoy life; did not the workers feel that they were entitled to as much comfort or luxury and freedom from care as anyone else?

Haselgrove further said that the workers ought to feel entitled to have the same as the employing class, and that it was possible for them to attain this, but they must organize into a class organization whereby they will be a unit politically and economically.

Wm. T. Leach of Montreal, who had been in the city for a couple of days, was the next speaker. In opening Leach told the audience that he did not do much open air speaking and that his voice would not carry very far. He asked the men to move in closer to the stand so that those on the outside might be able to hear him. This they did, closing in around the stand and giving a very attentive hearing to him.

Leach then began by clearing away the cloud from the mind of the worker that things "always were as they are and will always remain so," by showing that things are always changing. He gave as proof of this the evolution of mankind from a state of savagery to its present condition.

In going over this ground Leach touched on the state of cannibalism, tribal society, communism, feudalism and the ownership of land and consequent serfdom, and capitalism, the ownership of the machinery of production and distribution and consequent wage slavery. Under capitalism, the speaker said, the worker was robbed of four-fifths of the wealth he produced, while the capitalists were squandering it in all manner of useless and foolish ways. He gave as proof of this statement the case of a great magnate's daughter, who, in making her debut, was clothed in a dress made in Paris on which a number of little girls had worked for three months, and which cost \$3,500. The dress was destroyed after being worn once, it having been made for this one occasion. The dress represented the labor power and vitality of those little girls, and making it simply wasted their vitality.

Leach touched on conditions in Montreal and mentioned the C. P. R. strike. He spoke of how the C. P. R. was bringing machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, etc., one hundred and fifty at a time from the old country to take the place of the strikers; how the union engineers and firemen were taking out the engines repaired by the men who had taken the place of the strikers, and whom they themselves called scabs; and how the engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen were taking these men all over the country whenever the C. P. R. wanted them taken, to fill the place of the strikers. There wasn't even a murmur of dissent against these practices raised by the craft unionists.

Leach pointed out the lack of solidarity among the strikers: that foolish capitalist-bred instinct of one part of them considering themselves superior to another. He cited an incident of an old man who had held some petty foreman-

ship, but who when out on strike had called some of the laborers who came out to help win "riffraff," and said that he cared nothing for them.

In summing up the speaker said that the very fact that there was a strike on was proof that this system was not satisfactory. The additional fact that other men were willing to leave their native land and come and take the place of strikers was further proof of the miserable lot of the workers. The power to right these wrongs was in labor's own hands. If workingmen did not organize for Socialism they themselves were to blame for the continued labor strikes, losses of jobs and suffering which resulted.

DE LEON ON THE ISSUES.

(Continued from page 1.)

production. He can now get from nature whatever he wants.

"That being the case, who will deny that the working class of America to-day is as weak as our weakest ancestors? They are the abject slaves of the capitalist class, which owns the tool—helpless before that class which has stepped between man and nature.

"That plank in the Republican platform leads to a third point. There was a time when the tool of production was so weak that work as man would, there was not enough to produce affluence for all. Ideas of equality were mere aspirations, so long as the material facts were not there to provide affluence for all. But that Republican clause tells you that there are 3,000,000 square miles filled with wealth that is bursting. That wealth is producible. So powerful is the tool, that to-day wealth can be produced for all in abundance. To-day, if every adult male was to work 21 years of his life, only 100 days in the year, only 4 hours a day, we could have an amount of wealth each it would take \$10,000 to purchase.

"When that is possible, the social question is solved, theoretically. A revolution in fact has taken place. Nevertheless, we find that all the social institutions of the land remain the same as they were before this revolution took place.

"Now, then, it is the fingermark of history that when a revolution in fact has taken place and social institutions do not adapt themselves to it, another revolution is impending. (Applause.) That is the revolution which is the sword of Damocles dangling over the head of the class for which the 'Sun' speaks. In the face of these facts, the Socialist Labor Party says there is only one thing to do—to overthrow the present outworn political state, and establish the new industrial state." (Great applause.)

De Leon then took up the difference between the S. L. P. and the Socialist party. The latter, he said, wanted Socialism, but was trying to reach it in a rowboat, whereas the S. L. P. was building a sea-worthy ship. Hillquit's anti-immigration and anti-unity attitude was thoroughly exposed to the searchlight of criticism, and De Leon concluded amid ringing cheers and applause.

Dr. A. Levine acted as chairman of the meeting.

Joseph Schlossberg, Editor of Der Arbeiter, spoke before De Leon, in Jewish. He showed that the Socialist Labor Party was not "inventing" issues when it took up and made so much of the immigration and similar questions. It was a matter which the very existence of the workingman forced upon him. The S. L. P., he said, was the only political party which took the stand on this question which every class-conscious workingman was forced to take. He who would draw the race line against workingmen looking for a living, places himself in the category of the barbarian, who says "Mine is the food—you can go starve!" Schlossberg's rattling appeals to class solidarity found a warm echo in the plaudits of the audience.

Altogether, in derision of a Socialist party meeting across the street, with a theatrical performance thrown in at cut rates, the meeting was a huge and encouraging success.

MARX ON MALLOCK

Facts vs. Fiction

By DANIEL DE LEON.

A LECTURE THAT EFFECTIVELY KNOCKS OUT THE CAPITALIST CLAIM THAT THE FLUNDER THEY TAKE FROM LABOR IS THE REWARD OF THEIR "DIRECTING ABILITY."

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.
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LATEST ROUTE TO CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

Class Struggle, Economic Organization, and Even the "Backward Races" Issue All Shelled by the Latest Socialist Party New Way to "Break Away from Wage Slavery."

Well, well, well! What queer things the tides wash in to a newspaper office, to be sure. Here we have to-day some documents sent out by the "Comrade Stock Agency" of Chicago, the concern from which the New York Daily Call, a Socialist party paper, save the mark, published an ad which intimates that all that is needed to emancipate one from wage slavery is a beggarly thirty pieces of silver.

The letter heading indicates that the "Comrade Stock Agency" is composed of John M. Crook—only him and nothing more. Shakespeare says, "What's in a name, and intimates, nothing. We would not fly in the face of any conclusion by that 'great heir of fame,' and perhaps oftener than not there's 'nothing' in a name. For instance we all have known people named Long who were short, people named Stout who were lean, people named White who were dark, and people named Black who were fair, hence the felicitous name of Crook, may as well become the proprietor of the "Comrade Stock Agency" as any other.

In the "Comrade" ad, as it appears in the Socialist party's "Call," readers are asked to send for Letter "A." When one writes for Letter "A" Mr. Crook knows that his ad was seen in the "Call" and he sizes up the inquirer as a Socialist or Socialist sympathizer, and he sends him "Letter A", which is headed "A personal letter to Socialists."

The first paragraph in "Letter A" begins: "The first thing an investor should know, is, with whom he is dealing." Mr. Crook then proceeds to tell why the wage slave "investor" should have confidence in him: Was he not himself a wage slave for over twenty-one years, has he not been a Socialist for eight years, and a stock holder for one year? Why shouldn't he then, "feel myself entitled to use the name of the Comrade Stock Agency and to operate it in favor of the wage-earners, and especially the Socialists with whom I am affiliated?"

Now this may or may not satisfy as a reference, so for those who need something more, than Mr. Crook's mere assertions, to give them confidence there is something else that accompanies "Letter A." Some people you know need a lot to give them confidence, even so the saloon keeper justified his tipping, saying: "I must drink to give customers confidence in my stuff." There is no letter heading to "Letter A," it is mimeographed on a plain sheet, but there is another letter which travels with "Letter A," and it blossoms out in all the glory of a letter heading, union labeled, which proclaims John M. Crook "Socialist Mine Agency" and gives a bunch of references in the following order:

- References.
- Chicago Daily Socialist,
 - Jas. S. Smith
 - State Sec. Socialist Party
 - State Bank of Chicago
 - Union Bank of Chicago
 - Austin State Bank

There you have it, "Socialist" reference, and capitalist bank reference, what more can you want? But hold, here is another printed letter head on which only the banks appear as reference, and there is no declaration that John M. Crook is a "Socialist Mine Agency." Perish the thought that Mr. Crook is all things to all men, and that he has his letter heads printed accordingly.

Who is there has not heard of Standard Oil Company? Now you shall hear of another: Seaboard Oil Co., the initials of both are S. O. Co., but that is only a coincidence and not a tribute to superstition, or anything else. "California was the last state to develop her oil fields," and according to Mr. Crook her output is now greater than the combined totals of any three other states. Mr. Crook believes in Seaboard Oil, not as one having faith alone, oh no, "we have evidence of the presence of our product being in the ground," says the gentleman. "With a hundred or a thousand shares of Seaboard Oil stock in your possession I honestly believe you are on the highway that leads to more or less affluence." How long will one have to wait, is a natural question, for which Mr. Crook has the vague but ready answer: "Oil mining often pays dividends in less than six months!"

But perhaps you would not care for Seaboard Oil stocks, why not try a little flyer in mining, then? Mr. Crook has some dandy mining stock, at least he claims it to be, that he will be only too glad to share with comrades and others at so much per. There is the Werner mine, up in Alaska, for example. Mr. Werner is up there. "He wired me August 22 that everything was well and that he would soon write to me." On the strength of "everything being well" in Alaska Mr. Crook has decided to sell no more Werner stock after October 15th, until further notice. They have "money enough to carry them for months and maybe shall never need to sell another share!"

But oh, how Mr. Crook does yearn to sell ten thousand shares before October 15th. He yearns it in capital letters. He had a letter from "a comrade" no name given, at Medford, Oregon, who has been to Nome, and who says "We shall dig gold 'if we faint not.' We shall not faint—Werner isn't of that kind of stuff!" No, nor Mr. Crook either.

Would you have something nearer home, there is Wilshire's Bishop Creek mine. It "looks wonderful and will set the pace for all other gold mines. I verily believe." This is not Wilshire's effusion, it is Mr. Crook's. He has some Bishop Creek stock which he would like to hang on to, but as "it is only through buying and selling that I can live; hence my 'extremity' is again your opportunity."

According to his printed matter Mr. Crook is large of heart. He believes in "co-operation" and has nice little rewards for those who have already purchased from him, in the shape of special inducements when new propositions are brought forth. If you will take \$25 worth of Seaboard Oil you get a rebate of 7½ per cent, from the regular selling price on future orders for other promotion stocks. "Please understand" that in doing this Mr. Crook is a philanthropist. The rebate comes out of his commission, and "the companies know nothing of it, and are to know nothing of it." It is just a little comradeship, don't you see.

After all, Seaboard Oil is only a "stepping stone" and "the comrades who show good judgment and the necessary faith to come in on this now will reap rewards as we proceed."

"Poverty is no virtue, and no Socialist should be afraid that becoming more or less independent of his job he will deteriorate as a Socialist." You see it hasn't hurt Mr. Crook one bit, he would just as soon, or sooner, do business with a comrade as anybody else.

Maybe Victor Berger, the Milwaukee "Socialist," had Seaboard Oil possibilities in mind, when, as quoted in "Everybody's Magazine," he said that Socialism would buy out capitalism. Take Standard Oil, its dividends have been so huge that investments have been made in gas, railroads, copper, steel, banking, and so on through the gamut of capitalist enterprises. Why shouldn't Seaboard Oil rival Standard Oil and in the same way acquire ownership of industry? Only the narrow bigoted adherents of Marxian Socialism, the Socialist Labor Party, would flout the idea.

When poverty assails and makes you affright
Seaboard Oil is the thing to put you all right.

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C.P.R. STRIKE LOST

CRAFT UNION ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEFEAT.

Affiliated Trades Would Not Break "Agreements" with Corporation—Machinists' Dispute Left to Conciliation Board But Decision Went Against Men—Strike Followed.

London, Canada, October 5.—Another "victory" has at last been scored for pure and simple unionism. The big C. P. R. strike, which for more than eight weeks has involved 20,000 in that company's mechanical departments, came to an end last night. According to dispatches from Montreal, received here to-day, the settlement bears some evidence of a sell-out, in so far as some of the strikers are concerned at least. How much truth there may be in these rumors it is yet too early to say. But certain it is that the men are beaten and beaten badly, not by the C. P. R. company, however, but by their fellow railroad workers, who, owing to their craft form of organization, and separate "agreements," remained at work.

The strike, in point of numbers involved, was probably the greatest in the history of Canada and the fight was provoked entirely by the action of the railway corporation. The strikers in this instance were not demanding "more," but were merely striving to conserve what they already had. From the commencement, however, they fought a losing fight; the incubus of craft unionism being around their necks. Doubtless some of the clearer heads are now commencing to see this, and hence the stand for calling the strike off—for the company called it off long ago! The main facts which underlie the trouble are as follows:

Between the C. P. R. and its mechanics there had for some time existed one of those famous "sacred agreements" relating to wage-scales, etc. And so long as industrial prosperity reigned for the railway corporation, it alive to its material interests, respected the "agreement." But once in the midst of industrial panic and forced to devise means wherewith to recoup a diminishing revenue, the company's eye soon fell with unerring precision upon labor. Forthwith violations of the agreement followed right and left. And then the Lemieux, or "Industrial Disputes Act," began to cut a large sized figure.

This act, which came into force about a year ago, makes it a criminal misdemeanor for the employees of railroads or other public utilities to strike without first invoking the services of a Board of Conciliation. Said board consists of three members, chosen as follows: one by the company, one by the employees and a third by mutual agreement of the former two.

The C. P. R. workers, acting obedient to the principle which causes all class unconscious workingmen to have such undue and abject reverence for the fetish capitalist law instead of completely ignoring the act by calling an immediate strike, made application for the services of the Board and were in due time arbitrated. The findings of the board, however, proved to be so outrageously in favor of the company that the men repudiated the award and decided by overwhelming vote to do what they should have done in the first place—strike.

Just two months to a day have elapsed since they laid down their tools. The closing episodes in the late struggle are perhaps best described by quoting extracts from the aforementioned Montreal dispatch. For brutal frankness of expression, its wording is difficult to surpass. The bracketed comments and underscorings are mine.

"The men return to work under conditions against which they struck two months ago. By the terms of the settlement the men agree to accept the finding of the majority of the arbitration committee. This is what they refused to accept before. The C. P. R., on their part, simply agree to take back the men as they find room for them on their staffs. They also agree that there shall be no discrimination against the men who went out."

"(No discrimination!" Those words seem to have a familiar sound. It occurs to me that most any workingman who has ever taken a prominent part in any well fought strike can furnish a tolerably fair definition of what this term means.)

"The men will lose their pensions and seniority, and many of them will be unable to secure their old places, as the C. P. R. is under contract to retain all of the men secured during the past two months." (A lot the C. P. R. cares about a "contract" when it ceases to fill its pocket.) "But as many of these are not expert machinists it is thought that

there will be a gradual weeding out of the recruits, and their places will be taken by the old C. P. R. experts."

(Additional proof of the contention that if the skilled mechanic refuses to lift the handy man up, he (the latter) will assuredly pull the mechanic down!) "To-night (Oct. 4th) Hon. Robert Rogers received the following wire from Hon. Colin Campbell: 'Strike happily settled. Clause C of agreement reads as follows: "Company to use all reasonable means to find employment and prevent discrimination against men who have been on strike."

"At the strike headquarters the men were far from satisfied at the news of the strike being ended. The committee had to acknowledge that it was a complete victory for the company, and there was some talk of not accepting the terms. Among the rank and file of the men there is relief felt that the contest is over."

Now that the strike is terminated, it is perhaps permissible to view its comic as well as its tragic side, for like all great struggles between predatory capital and the force of labor it had such. The final, and altogether quite natural, outcome of this C. P. R. trouble impresses The People's correspondent with nothing so much as its great likeness to the case of Mike, the Irish navy, who had been through a host of strikes, a la pure and simple.

Returning from a hard day's work one evening the worthy Irishman chanced to meet his friend Pat who, having heard that Mike had but recently been on strike, inquired: "Oi say Mike, an' Oi do be hearin' that yez have had trouble with the boss. Was the stroike a success?" To which Mike replied: "Sure an' it above! We got our jobs back."

The above anecdote typifies the case of the C. P. R. strikers admirably—with this one difference: all of the men in this latter instance will not get their jobs back.

Thus we have another practical object lesson of how capitalism is slowly but surely rendering even labor "aristocrats" as hopelessly impotent as the most common workers. So long as we endeavor to fight our industrially organized masters with our little picayune and out of date craft unions, just so long must we expect to suffer defeats similar to the present one. When organized scabbery gives place to industrial unionism then only can the railroad workers throw down the gauntlet and have a fighting chance when they stack up against corporations such as the Canadian Pacific Railroad. This and nothing less than this is the lesson of the recent struggle. If it be learned, the strike, though lost, will not have been in vain.

Junius.

15,000 ON STRIKE.

Lynn Shoe Workers Have Industries Paralyzed.

Lynn, Mass., October 12.—The shoe industry of this city to-day entered upon the second week of paralyzed operations on account of the strike of lasters, with no immediate prospect of any settlement of the dispute. It had been hoped by the bosses that the conferences of last week would result in a dissolution of the sympathetic strike, thereby returning to work the operatives in all the more than 125 factories of the city, with the exception of that of Joseph Caunt & Co., where the movement began. Some 15,000 operatives have left their benches and have given the companies to understand they are out to win.

Of the entire number of shoe workers who did not report as usual to-day, about 15 per cent. are employed as lasters.

Late in the forenoon arrangements were made for a conference at the Mayor's office between the shoe manufacturers who are not members of the manufacturers' organization of this city, the Board of Trade, and the striking lasters, to find, if possible, some ground of agreement whereby the independent manufacturers could be relieved from the present prospect of having to close.

Joseph Caunt to-day stated that if all the strikers would go back in all the factories, the Caunt firm would agree to submit to arbitration the grievances between itself and its own lasters. The Caunt people are playing for public sympathy by maintaining that, while the strike began at their factory, the movement was directed toward many manufacturers on account of a number of grievances, some of which were not held against the Caunts.

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An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

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POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES

HELD, NOT AS OFFENDERS AGAINST THIS GOVERNMENT, BUT THROWN INTO JAIL AT THE INSTIGATION OF THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES.

By Elizabeth D. Trowbridge.

(Continued.)

After his escape, Villarreal, like Magon and Rivera, entered upon months of wandering. Wherever they went, they conducted themselves like peaceful and law-abiding persons. They were in communication with their friends in Mexico; they did write for and use their influence in favor of the Liberal cause. These acts they never have denied, but there is nothing in these acts to violate the laws of the United States; nothing in them which should not have the sympathy of the American people whose boast it is that this is a "land of liberty," "a refuge for the oppressed."

In the fall of 1907 the three men finally came to Los Angeles. Here the prosecution of them once more began. United States District Attorney Lawler for the Southern District of California is one of the leaders of it. He has even gone so far as to issue public denunciations of them, ending with the statement that "many people are really ignorant of the reasons behind the imprisonment of the Junta leaders." Of so amazing a nature is this prosecution that the statement of the district attorney must certainly be true. Were they not in ignorance of them the American people would not permit for a day the acts countenanced and committed in this case by their public officials.

Too much American money has gone to the defense of Russian or Polish refugees, too many Americans have died for Cuba's liberties, for one to believe that the people of the United States desire to persecute these Mexicans who have broken none of our laws, and whose only offense is to oppose a tyranny worse than that of Persia itself.

The following are facts in this case which District Attorney Lawler (who is so ready to issue public statements attacking the character of the defendants) is careful not to mention. They are, however, proven, while the charge made by the prosecution—that the men have violated the neutrality laws—rests upon questionable evidence that has yet to come before a jury.

Here are the facts:
On the 23rd of August, 1907, while writing quietly in a hired house on Pico street, Los Angeles, Magon, Rivera and Villarreal were arrested without a warrant, imprisoned, their house searched and their papers and other documents stolen by Thomas Furlong, a private detective in the pay of the Mexican government. These facts the said Thomas Furlong himself admitted under oath at a hearing before Commissioner Van Dyke in November of 1907. Here are the extracts from the court records:

(From the Direct Examination of Thomas Furlong by Mr. Lawler, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of California.)

Q. You were in the city of Los Angeles on the 23rd day of August, 1907?

A. I was.

Q. Did you go into the house in which the defendants lived?

A. I did.

Q. Now I direct your attention to a document in Spanish. When did you first see the document?

A. I saw it on the evening of the 23rd of August.

Q. And where?

A. At this number on Pico street.

Q. What part of the house did you find it in?

Objection made by the defense and overruled.

A. It was in this, with a large number of other papers, were in a suit case—there were a couple of suit cases there containing papers, and this paper, with many others, were in, I think, a suit case; and then there were some on the shelves in a closet; and they were at various parts of the house. A small house.

Q. What did you do with these papers subsequently, after you had taken them?

Objection made by the defense and overruled.

A. I took charge of the papers and proceeded to have them interpreted and—or translated.

(From the Cross-Examination of said Thomas Furlong by Mr. Harriman, one of the attorneys for the defense at the hearing.)

Q. What is your business?

A. I am the president and manager of the Furlong Secret Service Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

Q. You helped to arrest these men?

A. I did.

Q. Arrested them without a warrant?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You took this property away from them without a warrant?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Went through the house and searched it without a warrant?

A. Yes.

Q. And took the papers away from them?

A. I didn't take any papers away from them. I took them and locked them up and then went back and got the papers.

Q. Who paid you for doing this work?

A. The Mexican Government.

In the course of these proceedings, Furlong and his assistants were, according to the Penal Code of the State of California, guilty of three punishable offenses:

(1) FALSE IMPRISONMENT (which is mentioned as follows:

Sec. 236. "False imprisonment is the unlawful violation of the liberty of another." As by his own confession, the detective had been "watching the house for over two weeks" and knew that the men were in it, there seemed no "legal necessity," such as the law demands, for arrest without a warrant—especially as he had made no attempt to secure a warrant.)

"False imprisonment" (the Code continues): "is punishable by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by both."

(2) BATTERY. When Furlong and his assistants told the Mexicans that they were under arrest, the latter asked to see the warrant. The detectives drew their revolvers, saying, "This is the warrant!" As the detectives were in plain clothes, and without warrants or any sign of legal authority, the Liberals naturally thought that the attack was an attempt to seize them and railroad them to Mexico, as had been done with Manuel Sarabia in Douglas, two months before. Therefore, when taken into the street, they tried to attract the attention of the public by shouting that they were being "kidnapped." They did not, however, try to resist the detectives. These persons told them to "keep still," and when they refused, took revolvers and struck the prisoners over the head with the weapons. Magon was knocked unconscious by this treatment.

According to the Penal Code of the State of California such acts are defined as follows:

"Sec. 242.—A battery is any wilful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another.

"Sec. 243.—A battery is punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both."

(3) BURGLARY. According to witnesses and to Furlong's testimony under which he cannot refute without accusing himself of perjury—he, without legal right, entered the house of the defendants, and stole papers, letters, and other documents.

The Penal Code of the State of California is unreasonable enough to make statutes regarding such acts, as follows:

"Sec. 459.—Every person who enters any house, rooms, apartment, tenement, etc., with intent to commit grand or petit larceny, or any other felony, is guilty of burglary.

"Sec. 461.—Burglary in the second degree is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than five years."

Also the Constitution of the United States has a word to say about the whole matter:

"Article IV. Constitution of the United States.—The right of the people to be secure in their person, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated."

Unless Thomas Furlong is a perjurer, he and his assistants are guilty of the above-mentioned crimes. It is, however, significant that the United States authorities instead of prosecuting him are using all of their energies in attacking his victims.

Perhaps the fact that he was paid by the "Mexican Government" is sufficient warrant for violating the laws of the State of California and the Constitution of the United States.

(To be continued.)

Antipatriotism

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CAPITAL AND WAGES

THE GREATER ONE GROWS, THE SMALLER MUST GROW THE OTHER.

What effect do conditions, which are inseparable from the growth of productive capital, have upon the determination of wages?

The greater division of labor enables one laborer to accomplish the work of five, ten or twenty laborers; it therefore increases competition among the laborers fivefold, tenfold or twentyfold. The laborers compete not only by selling themselves one cheaper than the other, but also by one doing the work of five, then ten or twenty; and they are forced to compete in this manner by the division of labor, which is introduced and steadily improved by capital.

Furthermore, to the same degree in which the division of labor increases, is the labor simplified. The special skill of the laborer becomes worthless. He becomes transformed into a simple monotonous force of production, with neither physical nor mental elasticity. Moreover, it must be remembered that the more simple, the more easily learned the work.

In addition, the working class is also recruited from the higher strata of society; a mass of small business men and of people living upon the interest of their capitals is precipitated into the ranks of the working class, and they will have nothing else to do than to stretch out their arms alongside the arms of the workers. Thus the forest of outstretched arms, begging for work, grows ever thicker, while the arms themselves grow ever leaner.

It is evident that the small manufacturer cannot survive in a struggle in which the first condition of success is production upon an ever greater scale. It is evident that the small manufacturer cannot at the same time be a big manufacturer.

That the interest on capital decreases in the same ratio in which the mass and

number of capitals increase, that it diminishes with the growth of capital, that therefore the small capitalist can no longer live on his interest, but must consequently throw himself upon industry by joining the ranks of the small manufacturers and thereby increasing the number of candidates for the proletariat—all this requires no further elucidation.

Finally, in the same measure in which the capitalists are compelled, by the movement described above, to exploit the already existing gigantic means of production on an ever increasing scale, and for this purpose to set in motion all the mainsprings of credit, in the same measure do they increase the industrial earthquakes, in the midst of which the commercial world can preserve itself only by sacrificing a portion of its wealth, its products, and even its forces of production, to the gods of the lower world—in short, the crises increase. They become more frequent and more violent, if for no other reason than for this alone, that in the same measure in which the mass of products grow, and therefore the needs for extensive markets, in the same measure does the world market shrink—evermore, and ever fewer markets remain to be exploited, since every previous crisis has subjected to the commerce of the world a hitherto unconquered or but superficially exploited market.

But capital not alone lives upon labor. Like a master, at once distinguished and barbarous, it drags with it into its grave the corpses of its slaves, whole hordes of workers, who perish in the crises. We thus see that if capital grows rapidly, competition among the workers grows with even greater rapidity, i. e., the means of employment and subsistence for the working class decrease in proportion even more rapidly; but this notwithstanding, the rapid growth of capital is the most favorable condition for wage-labor.—Communist Manifesto.

all the Carnegie bounties for the paltry sake of a mere vulgar, miserable pittance. Wonderful, is it not?

Of course you can hear it whispered that after leaving the factory they are too tired and weary to appreciate the Carnegie benefactions, but let that pass. The trouble is that these people are such born ingrates that an expression of gratitude would be as fatal in their case as is prussic acid to a mangy pup. A thankful thought would mean instant death to any one of them. Why, the ungrateful wretches even venture to do—n Carnegie and the Carnegie bounties on the ground that these philanthropic city improvements tend to enhance the price of land and thereby jump the workers' rents!

Other base-born malcontents loudly assert that the Carnegie gifts tend to lower wages by saving the citizens their cost. Could ingratitude express itself further? "If we had to provide all these luxuries for ourselves we could demand higher wages," declaims the deprecating Dumferlinian, "with higher rents on the one hand, and lower wages than the other. I'm between the devil and the deep blue. D—n Carnegie, anyway. That arch-criminal of Homes—"

Here I interjected the remark that Carnegie benefactions were now international and—

"Say," he butted in, "I'll grant you that your Carnegieism is great and strong, but there is another 'ism' far greater and stronger."

"What's that?" I asked.

"Socialism," was the reply of the stiff-necked ingrate as I packed up my tent and departed.

A SLAVE SALE.

An Old Newspaper Ad., from the Time When Human Flesh Was Openly Trafficked in.

The last vestige of that picturesque thoroughfare, Wych street, with its curious old wooden frontages and gabled houses, is about to vanish.

Wych street, whose name is perpetuated in Aldwych, had an evil reputation, and both are mentioned in the career of Jack Sheppard, who frequented the purlieus of the district. One historical association at least is connected with Wych street. It was at the Angel Inn at the bottom of the thoroughfare that Bishop Hooper was arrested in 1554, taken to Gloucester, and there burned at the stake. About two centuries later a curious advertisement appeared in the "Public Advertiser" as follows:

"To be sold, a black girl, 11 years of age, extremely handy, works at her needle tolerably, and speaks English well. Inquire of Mr. Owen at the Angel Inn, behind St. Clement's Church in the Strand."—Pall Mall Gazette.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

TO FREE THE WORLD.

Humanity's needs are humanity's masters.

The ideal of a man whose stomach is empty, is a good square meal!

Having achieved that ideal, the resulting physical and mental vigor therefrom will help him to form, and perhaps partly achieve, a more sensible ideal still—the guarantee that he shall as far as it is humanly possible always have the wherewithal to satisfy his needs.

From the vigor and the mental ease thus afforded him may come an ideal the attainment of which will be but a stepping-stone to higher ideals. Yet whatever heights his ideals might reach he could never forget, as a being with material necessities and while he is capable of logical reasoning, that the whole of his life-fabric rests on a material foundation.

Lands intersected by a narrow firth Abhor each other; mountains interposed

Make enemies of nations, who had else Like kindred drops, been mingled into one. Cowper.

In Cowper's day these things were real barriers, but human nature has since almost completely overcome them. What barrier, then, now prevents the realization of Cowper's noble ideal for a unification of humanity? Capitalism—production for profit. What power can remove this last barrier? The power that has overcome all the other barriers, the power of Labor. But how shall Labor accomplish this great work? By achieving its own emancipation from wage-slavery—the historic mission of the working class.

Think of it, fellow workers! To set a world free—to free yourself, your loved ones, and your class, from the hell of to-day. "Where is the coward who would not dare to fight for such a cause?" On with Industrial Unionism.

We are often asked, "Do you blame the capitalist?" Replying in the negative the next question inevitably is, "Then why do you abuse him?" We do not abuse the capitalist, but blame the capitalist system. What we are out to do is to prevent the capitalist from oppressing humanity as he is doing now and will do under capitalist conditions. All we wish to do is to deprive him of the power to oppress, entailed by his ownership of the means of life. It is not a question of blaming any individual but of speaking and acting the truth. The evil to be fought and overcome is not the capitalist, but capitalism.

Money is wealth—yes; but money is not wealth in the same sense that food, clothing and the other commodities of life denote wealth. In these days when the market is co-extensive with the world, the man who owns money (how it has been obtained is of no consequence) has a valid claim to any and every commodity or service in the wide world up to the value of his money.

This will not be the case under Socialism: the only claim recognized then as valid will be labor—useful, necessary labor. And the sole reason why we have poverty, misery and unmerited suffering on the one hand and luxury, wastefulness and every kind of corruption on the other, is because this is not recognized now.—Sydney, Australia, "People."

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

"THE PILGRIM'S SHELL."

[From the San Francisco "Chronicle," Sept. 30.]

Eugene Sue wrote a monumental work, "Les Mysteres du Peuple," which only lacked a translator to become as popular as "The Mysteries of Paris" or "The Wandering Jew." One portion of this romance is now translated by Daniel De Leon. It is "The Pilgrim's Shell" and it gives a very vivid picture of feudalism in France and of the unhappy fate of serfs who were under the rule of a cruel or avaricious seigneur. Fergan, the great quarryman, the hero of this romance, succeeds in breaking the power of the lords of Ploumnel but in the end he loses his own life. The story is deeply interesting and is full of vivid pictures of feudal times. (New York Labor News Company).

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

- Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trades or labor organization.
- Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large by signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned, Paul Augustine, National Secretary—28 City Hall Place, New York City.

\$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch.
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.), top floor, at 3 p. m.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So. street. Free reading room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash

Special Offer

\$1.50 BOOK FOR 65c.

The New Harmony Movement

By

GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD.

A work from which the Socialist can gather instruction and draw encouragement.

Cloth, 400 Pages, Illustrated.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

ASSASSINATIONS AND SOCIALISM

From a Speech by August Bebel, Delivered at Berlin.

Translated from the German by BORIS REINSTEIN.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Adolph Orange, National Treasurer.

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Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.	
In 1888	2,065
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	84,172

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;
six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly
People, whether for editorial or business
departments, must be addressed to: The
Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York
City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on
their papers and renew promptly in order
not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper
regularly in two weeks from the date when
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1908.



SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President:
AUGUST GILLHAUS.
Engineer, New York, as Proxy for
MORRIE R. PRESTON.
Now in the Nevada State Penitentiary
for the legitimate exercise of the right
of self-defense on picket-duty, and
whom delicacy prevents from per-
sonally appearing on the ballot.

For Vice-President:
DONALD L. MUNRO.
Machinist, Virginia.

Room! For the men of mind make way!
Ye robber Rulers, pause no longer;
Ye cannot stay the opening day:
The world rolls on, the light grows
stronger.
The People's Advent's coming!
—GERALD MASSEY.

POOR SIR CHRISTOPHERS!

Sir Christopher Furness, head of the
shipbuilding firm of Furness, Withy &
Co., being in incessant friction with his
employees, held a conference with their
representatives in Hartlepool, Eng., and
there made to them certain proposals.
The gist of the proposals is that "if the
trades unions thought they could carry
on the business themselves, the firm was
willing to sell out to them; if not,
strikes must cease, or the works would
be closed." Sir Christopher's address
embodying the proposal is announced
from London as "a lucid and able de-
fence of the capitalist, and an attack
on Socialism."

Fact is, Sir Christopher's position is
a lucid proof that the Socialist tide
is reaching up to the capitalist's nose;
that the latter finds himself compelled
to abandon his old-time hypocritical pre-
tences of brotherly relations with Labor;
and that he is now driven to bay—just
as Socialism has all along maintained
he would be.

The union, such as the thing is under-
stood and has been nursed by the Sir
Christophers, was founded on the theory
that Labor was the peer of Capital, and
the two could dicker, chaffer and log-roll
just the same as capitalists do among
one another. Socialism pronounced the
notion chimerical. He who says "cap-
italist" implies, if he knows what he is
talking about, the obverse, "wage-slave."
The moment there is a "capitalist" there
must be "wage-slaves." The term "cap-
italist" implies the existence of a master
class, and the parallel existence of a
subject, dependent, fleeced and tyrannized
slave class. Without the latter there is
no capitalist possible.

The unions, promoted by Sir Christo-
pher, ignored all this. Socialism pre-
dicted they would find out. The old
union theory was not a workable propo-
sition—at least not durably. The error
of the starting point has been ground
into fine powder between the upper and
the nether millstone of fact. The chim-
era having been ground to dust, the
naked facts now face each other. The
Sir Christophers can no longer "deal"
with their quondam and alleged brothers:
the Sir Christophers now discover that
one or the other "brother" must own and
run the plant: the two alleged brothers
can not do it together: they are not
partners: never were: one or the other
must down—just as Socialism has been
all along predicting.

Arrived at this point, the Sir Christo-
phers amend their former position and

terially. They demand the alternative
of dumb submission, or that they be
bought out. The belief in this is a par-
donable, and lingering illusion. The
unions have all the while been learn-
ing apace. They will eventually, if not
sooner, reject both alternatives. As to
dumb submission, 'tis now too late to
preach that; as to paying the Sir Christo-
phers for plants that the Sir Christo-
phers never produced but plundered from
Labor, the union is not likely to acqui-
esce in that either. The union already
has struck out on the right path—in-
dependent Labor politics, as all along pre-
dicted by Socialism that the union would
do. Once on that path, the rest will go
like rolling off a log. The union will
unify the working class on the political
as well as the industrial field, mop the
earth with the Sir Christophers, and sub-
mit to these the alternative—either work
or get off the earth.

Poor Sir Christophers, with their "lucid
and able defences of the capitalist and
attacks on Socialism!"

FOUNDERS' WEEK.

If the Philadelphia Founders' Week
celebrations and pageant of the 9th in-
stant were cleverly intended to hold the
mirror up to the "old stock" of Philadel-
phia, and reveal to them what a degen-
erate lot they are, instead of being what
they pretend, the legitimate heirs of
ancestral virtues—if that was the clever-
ly contrived scheme it could not have
succeeded better.

The pageant resulted in a series of
riots, ending with close to a thousand
men, women and children being more or
less seriously damaged, and at least
fifty of these likely to die.

And what was the cause?

William Penn, the scrupulous dealer
with his fellowmen, and leader of an
equally scrupulous band of colonists,
founders of Philadelphia, was to be ren-
dered homage to by the pageant. His
and their virtues were to be extolled. By
implication, the descendant extollers
were to extol themselves. But fact is
more powerful than fiction. Endeavor
as they may, the modern degenerates of
the old patriarchs could not keep to their
role. The cat saw the mouse; dropped
its disguise, and relapsed into the feline.

What happened was this: The Grand
Stand owners had allotted ten per cent.
of the tickets for the use of the city's
guests. The ten per cent. allotment was
the condition upon which permission was
granted to erect the stands. The Grand
Stand owners expected to make a pile of
money with the sale of tickets. They
were sorely disappointed. What with
the growing enlightenment that spurns
ancestor worship, and what with the
grievous crisis, the speculative expecta-
tions of the speculating stand owners
did not materialize. In sight of this the
gentry determined to recoup themselves
by an act of turpitude. They broke
their agreement, and refused to honor the
ten per cent. tickets. Thereupon the
riots; thereupon the riots; thereupon
the wounds; thereupon the deaths that
are sure to follow.

Descendants have everything to fear
from recalling ancestors. The exhibition
they make of themselves are but quick-
eners of the upheaval that in this cam-
paign has gathered intelligent head in
the presidential ticket of the Socialist
Labor Party, headed by Gillhaus, Pres-
ton's proxy, and that is destined to over-
whelm the misruling class of the land—
how soon and how completely may be
judged from the shudder that runs
through the frame of the "Sun" at the
bare thought of a constitutional conven-
tion of the sovereign people.

DEMAGOGUE AND PLUTOGOGUE.

He who tickles the vanities and pro-
motes the undigested aspirations of un-
thinking masses is, no doubt, a wretch.
The term "demagogue" has been applied
to him from time immemorial. He is a
disturber, not of the public peace only,
he is a disturber of the public mind, and
thereby renders public peace precarious.
Unspcakably vile though the dema-
gogue be, his counterpart is still viler.
That counterpart is the plutogogue.

The plutogogue must square himself
with the plutocrat. Plutocracy is crime
legalized by itself. The plutogogue's
mission is to exalt the Plutocracy. Not
a vice of the Plutocrat but the plutog-
ogue will extenuate, if not defend. And
he goes further. The sins of Plutocracy
are raised by him into virtues.

Does the Plutocrat outrage public de-
cency by ostentatious banquets that are
an affront to the hungering masses?—
The plutogogue spins out an economic
theory about the utility of lavishness in
that it "sets money in circulation."
Does the Plutocrat debauch women,
flaunt his concubines in all the capitals
of Europe, and drunk with ribald sensu-
alities, kill a supposed rival from behind?
—The plutogogue forthwith terms the
deed "Dementia Americana."

Does the Plutocrat violate all laws
human and divine to such an extent that
his workmen strike, whereupon he
seeks to shoot down a picketman of his
men on strike, as was attempted against
Preston? — The plutogogue jumps into
the breach and sings the praises of the

would-be assassin as a "champion of
Christian order."

Does the Plutocrat cause establish-
ments of his competitors to be burned
down? The plutogogue goes on a lec-
turing tour with statistics made to order
"proving" that the concern which was
guilty of arson is a benefactor of hu-
manity in that it has lowered the price
of its goods.

Does the Plutocrat bribe the Legisla-
ture into raising the tariff so that he can
export untold millions from the Govern-
ment which needs his goods?—The plutog-
ogue will be seen filling magazines with
articles upon the public spirit of the
malefactor in that he furnishes organs
to needy churches, and libraries to towns
and hamlets.

And so forth.
The demagogue is bad enough. But
he, at least, puts his finger upon a
wrong. The plutogogue is a promoter of
wrong, an ulcer upon the face of the
earth.

REVOLUTION, NOT REFORM.

"No colleague with whom I have
had the honor to serve as a member
of the greatest legislative body in the
world will charge me with having ever
performed or with attempting to per-
form an unworthy public action."

With these words Joseph C. Sibley,
Standard Oil agent in and out of Con-
gress, appeals to his peers for vindi-
cation.

Of course Mr. Sibley will be vindi-
cated. Of course his peers will agree
that he never was guilty of an un-
worthy public act. And of course both
he and his peers are sincere in their
belief.

This fact, the knowledge that Sibley
and his peers are sincere in the be-
lief of their civic purity, is, in a way,
the intellectual storm center of the
raging storm.

There are those who say Sibley is
guilty of unworthy public acts; and
they will back their statement with
evidence, documentary and otherwise.
If Sibley is guilty, then it would fol-
low that he was untrue to his class.
The circumstance that his acts were
ever true to the capitalist class, points
to the conclusion that acts which are
worthy of capitalism are unworthy of—
what? of present society?—not at all—
are unworthy of a New Socialist Order
that is struggling into life.

To convict Sibley and his peers to-
day would be to declare the efforts
that are being put forward to establish
Socialism as so much superfluous labor.
Sibley can be guilty of unworthy pub-
lic acts only after Socialism is an es-
tablished fact.

From this there follows a pregnant
conclusion.
Sibley guilty would require only a
Reform to correct.

Sibley not guilty points to the neces-
sity of a Revolution.

Nothing short of Revolution can
convert acts that are worthy of an
existing system, into acts that are un-
worthy of a social system not yet in
existence.

A SUGGESTION TO DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri, Presi-
dent of the National Organization of
Attorneys General, delivered last
month an address at the Denver an-
nual meeting of his body that was
down right inflammatory, and otherwise
"undesirable."

Referring point blank to the decision
of the Judge who had just before con-
demned the \$29,000,000 Standard Oil
fine, Mr. Hadley said:

"The Judge who cannot see the
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey
in the Standard Oil Company of In-
diana, and who cannot see through
both of these legal fictions to the real
owners and the real offenders, John D.
Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, John Arch-
bold, and others, is either blinded by
prejudice or an unfortunate disposition
to obscure the merits of a controversy
by strained and irrelevant technicali-
ties. To assert that men may by the
organization of a puppet corporation,
escape the proper measure of punish-
ment for their wrong-doing is to give
to the legal fiction of the corporation
greater rights, privileges, and immuni-
ties than those which belong to in-
dividuals."

Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., pub-
lishers, are engaged in the world-re-
deeming work of acquainting, not one
nation, but all nations, China and Ja-
pan included, and in their own lan-
guages, with the history of the noble
life, worthy of emulation, of the nob-
lest man whose career should inspire
all souls with self-reliance and hope—
John D. Rockefeller. In order that the
introduction to mankind of this con-
necting link between man and the
archangels be all the more authentic
and trustworthy, the biography is
written, not at second, but at first hand
—It is an autobiography.

The gist of the story—its Left Motif,
so to speak—is the power of the in-
dividual, provided he be really good
and equally good over again, to over-
come all difficulties and raise himself
to an eminence from which, next to
Providence itself, he can become the
Providence of untold people.

It is quite probable that, although
the complete truthfulness and truth-
ful completeness of the biography is
insured by its being an autobiography,
Archangel John D. may somewhat
yield to the human weakness of mod-
esty, and fail to bring out the point of
the story in all its fullness. Then also,
the circumstance that he is a leading
capitalist, and that all capitalists are
monuments of respect for the law, may
stay his hand from narrating the per-
secutions which wicked and designing
officer: of the law have subjected him
to. How this latter day martyr has
been tortured one may form an opin-
ion by the unconscionable act of one
magistrate to drown and boil him in a
caldron containing a fine of not less
than \$29,000,000; and, the conscience
of a superior magistrate having been
touched and the fine boiled down, so
un-Godly an Attorney General turned
up that he held the latter magistrate to
public scorn, and thereby bespattered
John D. himself.

The opportunity of Messrs. Double-
day, Page & Co. is obvious. They
should append or prepare the auto-
biography with Attorney General Had-
ley's speech. If then the autobiog-
raphy does not touch the popular heart,
then no other campaign document can,
and Taft will be snowed under.

A MAYORALTY ELECTION.

By Artemus Ward.

Messrs. Senter and Coffinberry, two
esteemed citizens, are the candidates.
Here's a faint attempt at a specimen
scene. An innocent German is discov-
ered about half a mile from the polls
of this or that ward. A dozen ticket
peddlers scent him ("even as the war
horse snuffs the battle," etc.), see
him, and make a grand rush for him.
They surround him, each shoves a
bunch of tickets under his nose, and
all commence bellowing in his ears.
Here's the ticket you want—Coffinber-
ry. Here's Centerberry and Coffin-
ter. What the h—l yer tryin' to fool the
man for? Don't yer spouse he knows
who he wants to vote for, say! 'Ere's
the ticket—Sen—Coff—don't crowd—
get off my toes, you d—d fool! Workin'
men's tickets, 'ere's the ticket yer
want! No, by Cot, vote for Shorge
B. Senter—he says he'll py all the
peer for dems as votes for him as
much more dan dey can trinks, by
tam! Senter be d—d! Go for Coffin-
berry! Coffinberry was killed eight
times in the Mexican war, and is in fa-
vor of justice and Poplar Sovrinty!
Oh gos! Senter was at the battle of
Tippe-ca-noo, scalped twelve Injuns
and wrote a treatise on horse-shoeing!
Don't go for Coffinberry. He's down
on all the Dutch, and swears he'll have
all their heads chopped off and run
into sausages if he's elected. Do you
know what George B. Senter says
about the Germans? He says by—
they're in the habit of stealing live
American infants and hashing 'em up
into head cheese. By—! That's a lie!
Taint—I heard him say so 'with my
own mouth. Let the man alone—stop
yer pullin'—I'll bust yer ear for yer
yet. My Cot, my Cot, what tam dimes
desp' 'lections is. Well yer crowd a
poor Jarman till death, yer d—d spal-
anes, yer? Sen—Coff—Senterberry and
Coffinter — Working Men's Repub-
Dem — whoop-h-l-wheoray-bully-y-e-o-
u-c-h-l!

The strongest side got the unfortun-
ate German's vote and he went sore
and bleeding home satisfied, no doubt,
that this is a great country, and that
the American Eagle will continue
to be a deeply interesting bird while
his wings are in the hands of patriots
like the above. Scenes like the above
(only our description is very imper-
fect) were played over and over again,
at every ward in the city, yesterday.

Let us be thankful that the country is
safe—but we should like to see some
of the ward politicians gauged to-day,
for we are confident the operation
would exhibit an astonishing depth of
whisky.

Hurrah for the Bar-Stangled Span-
ner.

THE SUE STORIES.

The following books of the series are
now in print:
The Gold Sickle 50 cents.
The Brass Bell 50 cents.
The Poniard's Hilt 75 cents.
The Branding Needle 50 cents.
The Infant's Skull 50 cents.
The Pilgrim's Shell 75 cents.
The Iron Trevel 75 cents.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York City.

CAPITAL CONCENTRATING

LEADING CORPORATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GETTING TO- GETHER UNDER ONE ROOF.

By T. W. Jamaica, L. I.

How much the capitalist system is
tending toward concentration is told in
the following table, which I developed in
going my rounds a few days ago. The
table shows that in a few buildings
down town all of the biggest industrial
concerns have their executive offices and
is a lesson for the Socialist in the con-
centration of industry.

The first building is No. 71 Broadway.
Here are housed the following concerns,
together with their capitals:

	Capital
U. S. Steel Corporation ..	\$1,470,000,000
Adams Express Co.	24,000,000
Allis-Chalmers Co. Ma- chine Trust)	50,000,000
Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. (Smelting Trust) ..	100,000,000
Amer. Smelters Securities (part of Smelting Trust)	77,000,000
Atlantic Coastline R. R. ..	159,000,000
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis R'y	26,000,000
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. (the Pipe Trust)	26,000,000
Colorado & Southern R'y	68,000,000
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R.	16,000,000
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	180,000,000
Railway Steel Spring Co.	31,000,000
Total	\$2,236,000,000

At No. 120 Broadway, the home office
of the Equitable Life Assurance Society,
are located the following Harriman
roads:

	Capital
Union Pacific R. R.	\$ 497,000,000
Southern Pacific Co.	655,000,000
Central Pacific R. R.	106,000,000
Oregon Short Line R. R.	82,000,000
Oregon R'y & Nav. Co.	21,000,000
Oregon & California R'y ..	17,000,000
Western Maryland R. R.	73,000,000
Pacific Mail Co.	20,000,000
Total	\$1,471,000,000

The Western Union Building at No.
195 Broadway has the following corpora-
tions under its roof all controlled by the
Goulds:

	Capital
Amer. Telegraph & Cable Co.	\$ 14,000,000
Amer. District Telegraph	4,000,000
Denver & Rio Grande R. R.	167,000,000
Int. & Great Nor. R. R. ..	36,000,000
Manhattan R'y Co.	99,000,000
Missouri Pacific	270,000,000
St. Louis Southwestern R'y	79,000,000
Texas & Pacific R'y Co. ..	83,000,000
Western Union Telegraph	135,000,000
Wabash R. R.	205,000,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y	64,000,000
Total	\$1,156,000,000

The Trinity Building owned by the

corporation of that name houses these
corporations:

	Capital
Chicago & Alton R. R.	\$115,000,000
Illinois Central R. R.	153,000,000
National Lead	47,000,000
Chicago & Northwestern R'y	266,000,000
Chicago, St. Paul, Minnea- polis & Omaha R'y	60,000,000
Rock Island Co.	139,000,000
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	66,000,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y	75,000,000
U. S. Realty & Improve- ment (the Realty Trust)	30,000,000
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R.	228,000,000
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.	44,000,000
Total	\$1,243,000,000

The City Investing Co. structure No.
165 Broadway, is destined to have a
great quota of industrials and at this
time the following corporations have
offices there:

	Capital
New York Air Brake Co. ..	\$ 8,000,000
American Car & Foundry Co.	60,000,000
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.	75,000,000
Total	\$143,000,000

The Hudson Terminal Building situ-
ated at 30 to 50 Church street and said
to be the largest office building in the
world has already rented offices to the
following corporations:

	Capital
American Locomotive Co. (the Locomotive Trust) \$	50,000,000
Erie R. R.	385,000,000
American Steel Foundries ..	33,000,000
General Electric	67,000,000
Southern Railway	381,000,000
Total	\$916,000,000

The six office buildings named have at
present within their walls corporations
whose aggregate capital foot up the
tremendous sum of \$7,165,000,000. Now
we are in for even greater changes, for
it is generally understood that as soon
as their leases expire the bulk of the
corporations will crowd into the Hudson
Terminal Company Building at Nos.
30-50 Church street and within a short
time all the trusts from the American
Agricultural Chemical Co. (the Fertilizer
Trust) up to the U. S. Steel combine
will be housed under one roof. In other
words, the gamut will have been reached
in concentration under one roof.

The clerks will be able to drop into the
tubes to either Jersey City or Brooklyn
and since the various trusts will connect
with each other by a series of stairs,
the messenger boys now employed to do
"leg work" from office to office will be
eliminated. Truly, comrades, we are
living in a great age.

SONG OF THE DAY LABORERS.

Sharpen the sickle, the fields are white;
'Tis the time of the harvest at last.
Reapers, be up with the morning light,
'Ere the blush of its youth be past.
Why stand on the highway and lounge at
the gate,
With a summer-day's work to per-
form?
If you wait for the hiring, 'tis long you
may wait—
Till the hour of the night and storm.

Sharpen the sickle; how proud they stand
In the pomp of their golden grain!
But I'm thinking, ere noon, 'neath the
sweep of my hand
How many will lie on the plain!
Though the ditch be wide, the fence be
high,
There's a spirit to carry us o'er:
For God never meant his people to die
In sight of so rich a store.

Sharpen the sickle; how full the ears!
Our children are crying for bread;
And the field has been watered with or-
phan's tears
And enriched with their fathers' dead;
And hopes that are buried, and hopes
that broke
Lie deep in the treasuring sod:
Then sweep down the grain with a thun-
derstroke,
In the name of Humanity's God!
—Ernest Jones.

ENGLAND'S STARVING.

Seven Million in Dire Want Due to Un-
employment.

London, October 9.—The General Fed-
eration of Trades Unions has issued a
manifesto, declaring that are 1,500,000
unemployed in the United Kingdom, with
dependents numbering 7,500,000 suffering.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN — I am a
Socialist, but—

UNCLE SAM (mockingly) — How
familiar that tune is.

B. J.—Familiar or unfamiliar, 'tis
a true tune. I am a Socialist, but the
Socialist Labor Party is no good. I'm
going to stay with the Democratic
Party.

U. S.—I thought the tune was fami-
lar; there isn't a fakir in the land
but hums it; some with the variation
that they are going to stay with the
Republicans.

B. J.—That may be, but I'm no fakir
for all that. I am a Socialist; fakirs
say they are Socialists, but they are
not; but I am.

U. S.—Have you anything more to
say?

B. J.—Yes, I have this more to say:
The Socialist Labor Party is no good—

U. S.—You said that once before.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

THE "PEOPLE" ONLY STANDS STRAIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Out here amongst the misleading brand covering under the guise of S. P. Socialism, The People is the only paper that stands on right principles for the emancipation of the wage workers.

It was my good luck to meet Gillhaus when he came through this place, and I was present when he held forth on the street corner. Across the street from Gillhaus's meeting was a would-be capitalist religious meeting. While I was selling literature for Gillhaus I noticed six or seven "good" S. P. men with their backs toward us and taking in their emancipation after death. Beh on such a fraud! and on "Red Specials" and all the rest of the bourgeois elements.

All hail to Preston and Munro and Gillhaus, the proxy for the straight Socialist Labor Party.

James M. Carnahan.
Bellingham, Wash., Sept. 27.

THE NORTH STAR OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I send you renewal of my subscription to the Daily People. Your paper is the North Star of the Labor Movement. It is the only paper that does not at this time waver and mislead the hosts of labor.

As the industrial powers are retrenching, and as the wave of reaction that follows each succeeding stagnation of industry puts the pure and simple politician on his beam end, it is gratifying to know that we have one ship, at least, that is able to stand the storm and carry its crew safe into the harbor of peace.
G. H. Fryhoff.
Mystic, Ia., Sept. 26.

PIERSON SETS BRILLIANT EXAMPLE CANVASSING ILLINOIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the week ending Oct. 3, one sub was secured for the "Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung" and twenty-one for the "Weekly People." I held two meetings, one in Spring Valley, and the other here.

Nothing much was accomplished at the Spring Valley meeting owing to the inclement weather.

The La Salle meeting, which was held last night, (Saturday), was an all around success. A good crowd was on hand which received the revolutionary message with rounds of applause.

Fifteen books were sold and one sub secured for the Weekly People.

The principal industry here is mining, and just at present the mines are being worked only four days out of the week. As a result the miners and their families are living from hand to mouth.

The three other industries, cement, zinc and clock works are in about the same fix.

One of the cement workers informs me that men are killed and crippled every week in the cement works. These works are called the Slaughter Pen here.

The same thing can be said of the zinc works, where the slaves are compelled to inhale the fumes of the poisonous acids used in the preparation of zinc.

The clock works employ mostly women and girls and when employed their wages do not average \$5.00 per week.

Who, now will dare say that the slaves are not enjoying prosperity in La Salle?

Chas. Pierson.
La Salle, Ill., Oct. 4.

A PROTEST FROM CINCINNATI.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We, the undersigned members of the English branch of Section Cincinnati S. L. P., herewith condemn in the most emphatic manner the N. E. C. Subcommittee for endorsing and publishing the leaflet "Hard Times," by Charles Ufert, and in the event said leaflet and its author receive the endorsement of the N. E. C., then we extend that condemnation to the N. E. C.

If the S. L. P. was a pure and simple vote-catching organization, then the leaflet "Hard Times" would be right in line; but as the S. L. P. recognizes that the working class must organize on both the economic and political field, to emancipate itself from wage slavery, it can not permit such literature as the leaflet "Hard Times" to emanate from it without vacating its revolutionary position.

For the S. L. P. to make fun of William H. Taft, Republican nominee for the office of President, for saying "God knows" when asked what a jobless man must do, and then that same S. L. P. in the next breath to say it does not know what the working class must do to put an end to a system under which "hard times" is an ever recurring distemper, and then enter into a dissertation on what might have been, if the working class had elected Socialist candidates to office, is worse than folly in face of the fact that all its literature previously issued, in book, leaflet or editorial form, has said the exact opposite. The S. L. P., previous to the leaflet, has always said it did know what the working class should do. It has told the working class that it must organize on both the economic and political field, it has laid special emphasis on the fact that success at the polls without an economic organization to enforce its mandate would be barren of results. Gillhaus, proxy for Preston on our ticket for President, when here recently, when on the stand for the S. L. P., cited the fact that the state legislature of Montana, after refusing to pass a measure in the interest of the great mining combine, was glad enough to get back to the state capital through the agency of petitions to the Governor to call a special session, in order that its first act might prove the inefficacy of political power without economic backing, by passing the very measure it had previously refused to pass, for starvation faced the state when the combine closed its industrial plants.

This leaflet "Hard Times" contradicts our speakers, and it contradicts the editorial department of our Party press.

The chairman of our campaign committee refused to go on the stand if it was distributed in Cincinnati, and its distribution has ceased in this locality. We appeal to the comrades throughout the organization to join us in demanding its immediate withdrawal from circulation, and that in future a more careful perusal of such effusions be made before they are stamped with the approval of our N. E. C. sub-committee.

B. S. Frayne.
John Issack.
Theo. Bernine.
E. H. Vaupel.
Cincinnati, O., Oct. 1.

"HARD TIMES" LEAFLET.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The protest from Cincinnati signed by several comrades from that city against circulating the leaflet "Hard Times" as being inconsistent and in conflict with the S. L. P. in its general teaching may be well taken from a strictly party standpoint. I have taken great pleasure in distributing the leaflet from the fact that I recognize an extraordinary condition to present itself in the larger numbers of unemployed and that conditions make for an increasing number of people permanently unemployed.

A political party such as the S. L. P. implies and assumes an orderly and normal condition in which to carry on its work—a fixed habitat of workers (which unemployment imperils) is necessary for political as well as economic organization. I grant that there are enough people who are reasonably sure of their condition to qualify them for this work.

The leaflet is certainly elastic in its advice in formulating demands. The advice it gives is to "demand things." If the workmen demand "work," and learn from the experience gained that the owners of the means of a living cannot, on account of economic conditions, give them the work, then should they demand that they be well supplied with the things, necessities and luxuries, which they produce, and finding that these demands fail of the desired end, they will realize the game they are up against and get busy with the demand that capitalism must go.

I would organize all the unemployed outside of degenerates whether they had homes or not, and put in their pockets cards of membership as combatants for the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," duly reminding the bearers that we live in an age where no feudal lord ever claims them as appendages to his estate, or where slaveholders chase after their human property with bloodhounds.

It seems to me that this should be recognized as the work of the hour, to be taken up with energy and plans so

devised as to make the work easily productive of results.
Oscar Freer.
Columbus, O., October 7.

ROBBED OF OFFICIAL STANDING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It need not be wondered at why the Socialist Labor Party in the state of New York must collect signatures to get its ticket on the ballot. In the year 1902 I was employed by a firm where one of the bosses was a Tammany politician. In an argument this fellow told me that the Socialist Labor Party would go off the ballot. I answered that I did not believe it would. "Well," said he, "it's going to be done just the same."

This man said that the S. L. P. was too severe in its attack on Tammany and ever intolerant and unmerciful. The Socialist party, at that time the S. D. P., was more to his liking.

He said further: "You people know that you cannot elect a man, and still you go and make a hard fight in the Sixteenth Assembly District to elect De Leon, knowing full well that Tammany has an unlimited amount of money to put up."

From this it can be plainly seen that the Tammanyites could easily have accredited some of the S. L. P. votes to the S. P. and thereby have made the Socialist Labor Party go to the expense of collecting signatures. The reason for making such move, he told me, was that it would compel the S. L. P. to go on the ballot as a new party and be less "harsh" in its criticisms.

It will be remembered that the S. L. P. vote in 1904 in this state fell short only a few votes of the required ten thousand. It looks to me as though the politicians' game was carried out.

Louis C. Stone.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 3.

VOTE FOR GILLHAUS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Philadelphia employers are just as quick to distribute prosperity among their wage-earners as are those of other cities. One shop here has posted up a notice something to this effect:

"NOTICE—Gentlemen: On account of the hard times, which have forced us to shut down and lay off so many of our most faithful employees, we are going to make a statement:

"If Mr. William H. Taft is elected, we will give you back the 10 per cent. cut which we took from you some months ago."

"In other words, if Mr. Taft is not elected we will take all of your oats away from you."

Now, Mr. Workingsman, are you willing to stand for this sort of dictation from your bosses? Or are you going to end such a state of affairs on Election Day, November 3, 1908?

If you want to end it, the best way is to vote the straight Socialist Labor Party ticket. Its nominee, August Gillhaus, is the only candidate who is for the workers.

A Workingman.
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1.

CHILLICOTHE ANARCHISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A few weeks ago one of the local daily papers advocated the administering of spanking as a means of meeting Socialist argument. It also advocates the "rotten eggging" of Socialist speakers. This is a fine illustration of the mental bankruptcy of the enemy and shows how helpless that enemy is before the onslaught of Socialism. It also shows how lawless and orderless the "public press" really is.

We had a speaker of the S. P. here a few weeks ago. He had a fair sized audience listening to him, but he failed to tell the crowd what Socialism meant. He told his hearers that he had the arguments in his head, but he didn't give them out. Some of my shopmates remained throughout the entire meeting expecting to learn something to their advantage. They told me next day that they and even some S. P. men had been much disappointed by the speaker.

I am more than ever convinced of the soundness of the Socialist Labor Party position. It is the vanguard of the Social Revolution.

Lewis J. Freeman.
Chillicothe, O., Oct. 3.

FRANK B. BARNDT.

Chicago, Ill., September 30.—Whereas, The sudden death of Comrade Frank B. Barndt has deprived Section Cook Co., Ill., S. L. P., of a respected comrade whose aid we had hoped for and will miss in this season's campaign against a system which drives the members of the working class into early graves; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section Cook Co., Ill., deplores the loss of our comrade, and desires to convey to his family our sympathy and the regret felt for his untimely end.

Samuel J. French.
Albert Lingenfelter.
Committee.

PROFITS VS. LIFE

REAL ESTATE DEALERS DEFEAT RESOLUTIONS IN TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Those Who Get Rich on Tenements, Slums and Crowded Factories, Refuse to Consider Measures for Abolishing Them in Interest of Human Life—Plans of Foreign Delegates Blocked.

The foreign delegates to the International Congress on Tuberculosis, which closed its session at Washington last week, are returning home disappointed. The resolutions adopted were few in number and weak in sentiment, they say. The recommendations adopted by the separate sections were not presented to the Congress as a whole, and it was alleged that important real estate interests had interfered at the last moment to prevent their ratification by the assembled scientists. As one of the foreign delegates now in the city said yesterday:

"It seems as if we have come 3,000 miles to what is supposed to be the most advanced country in the world to take a step backward."

At the two former International Congresses it has been the custom to present to the entire body at the final session the resolutions of the sections, which sum up their deliberations. They generally number thirty or forty, and they deal with a vast range of subjects. But particular attention is given to the problem of prevention, and this involves the condemnation of much existing property. At Washington several aspects of this question were entirely neglected and no resolutions upon it were passed.

"We are very much disappointed," Adolphe Smith, Fellow of the Chemical Society of London and the Special Sanitary Commissioner of the London Lancet, said yesterday. "The gathering itself was magnificent. Thousands of American physicians came together at great expense and trouble to themselves and demonstrated the solidarity of the medical profession in the fight against tuberculosis. We have been overwhelmed with hospitality, but we did not accomplish what we should have done."

"Three years ago, at Paris, Ecco, the Minister of Agriculture of the reactionary clerical Government of Belgium, proposed a resolution declaring that the housing problem was the fundamental factor in our fight. At the International Congress on Housing at Geneva four or five years ago a great principle was adopted in relation to compensation. It was decided that the real estate owners ought to be compensated not according to the financial value of their property—for slum property is the most valuable in the world—but according to the sanitary value."

"There was not a word said about this principle at Washington. Then there was no discussion of preventorium, that is, organizations to enforce against tenement house and factory proprietors the tuberculosis laws before outbreaks have occurred."

It appears that many of the foreign delegates set down this withholding of resolutions to a small knot of American doctors. A number of resolutions were ready for submission to the Congress by the sections, embodying such strong recommendations as the necessity of the adoption of municipal regulations for the height of buildings according to the width of the streets. But these physicians, influenced, it is reported, by real estate interests, got together and decided that no resolutions of any sort should be submitted to the Congress.

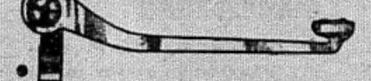
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BEBEL'S BOOK SELLS

Experience of Canvasser Shows People Eager to Obtain German Socialist's Great Work.

San Francisco, October 1.—The pleasant experience that M. Ruther relates in the Daily People of Sept. 26, in "selling Eugene Sue's works, is the same experience I met with in selling August Bebel's great work, "Women Under Socialism." From the success which attended my efforts I can say that it is not only a pleasure but also an honor to "peddle" working class literature.

Others may do the same as easily as I have done in selling this literature. I usually introduce the book to a purchaser in this manner:

"I would like to call your attention to this physical, industrial and scientific study of Woman, written by August Bebel, the leading statesman in Germany, and translated from the German into English by Prof. Daniel De Leon, formerly of Columbia College, New York City."

This book shows that the position of woman, her actions, the unequal opportunities and other effects are due to the surrounding economic conditions."

Then I call attention to the first paragraph on page 120 of the book, which states that man is always quick to blame the woman while he is somewhat of a creator of her conditions. In this way and by leaving the book for a day or so to allow of a glance through it and to realize its intellectual value, I have sold at the ratio of three out of five left for examination.

I've sold fourteen books for \$16.50. Some gave me \$1.50 for the book. The first one I sold was to one of San Francisco's leading physicians, Doctor Florence N. Ward. She is so enthusiastic about it that she is explaining it to all of her assistants in her sanitarium.

Doctor Carpenter, the well known Board of Health physician of Berkeley, California, when paying me for his order, congratulated me for selling a book like it. Dr. Elisabeth Richardson, D. D. S., after a cross-examination of me to see if I could convey the idea of Socialism, purchased the book and thanked me heartily.

I stepped into a drug store in Berkeley and had just started to introduce the book when the clerk said, "Is it Bebel's 'Woman'?" I replied "Yes." He instantly paid me for a copy and said he was glad to get it.

I sold three copies to as many osteopaths and two more to woman doctors.

When I called upon Miss Peixoto, instructor of Economics in California University at her class room, she told me she had Bebel's book, but she subscribed for the Weekly People. I also sold Mrs. Coffin, head of the California State Equal Suffrage Association a copy of "Woman."

I can safely say that the canvassing of such a book as Bebel's is a matter that all can take up. This book is one that is of real merit, and it can be seen from the reception I met with that people are anxious to be put in touch with such a work.

S. A. J. Stodel.

STOCK UP YOUR BOOK SHELF.

Herewith are given the titles of a few works that are classics and great value for the money. A dollar spent upon a good book is never wasted. "Man does not live by bread alone."

MAN IN THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE. By Prof. Ludwig Buchner. It describes Man as "a being not put upon the earth accidentally by an arbitrary act, but produced in harmony with the earth's nature, and belonging to it as do the flowers and fruits to the tree which bears them."Cloth, \$1.00

MARTYRDOM OF MAN (THE.) By Winwood Reade. This book is a very interestingly pictured synopsis of universal history, showing what the race has undergone—its martyrdom—in its rise to the present plane. It shows how war and religion have been oppressive factors in the struggle for liberty, and the last chapter, of some 500 pages, describes his intellectual struggle from the animal period of the earth to the present, adding an outline of what the author conceives would be a religion of reason and love.Cloth \$1.00

FORCE AND MATTER: or, Principles of the Natural Order of the Universe. By Prof. Ludwig Buchner, M. D. A scientific and rationalistic work of great merit and ability. One cloth volume\$1.00

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. W. L. QUINCY, ILL.—History. Any book on history. Also historic novels, such as Scott's, Louise Muehlbach, Dumas, and the Eugene Sue stories that the S. L. P. is publishing. Historic reading is, on the whole, the best for young and old in these present days.

E. J. SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—All social systems make their own laws as they run along. In this, social systems are like rivers: they make their own beds. There is no fault to find with capitalism for changing, twisting and interpreting the laws to suit itself. The fault lies, not with that, but with capitalism itself. It is capitalism that must be wiped out.

A. G. CINCINNATI, O.—"The emancipation of the Working Class must be the achievement of the Working Class itself." No flies on that motto. It means that, not until the Working Class has acquired the necessary information to guide it rightly, can its emancipation take place. The flies on the motto occur only when the motto is attempted to be interpreted to mean that the unschooled Working Class, filled with the errors of Labor at the incipience of the Labor Movement, can accomplish its emancipation.

W. J. W., NEW YORK—Who is responsible for the present crisis? Surely not the workmen. Those responsible are the "Captains of Industry," the gentlemen who we have been so often told are possessed of a miraculous intelligence that qualifies them to rule. If that sort of thing is "Intelligence," the sooner we enthroned stupidity the better.

D. T. ALLEGHENY, PA.—What has appeared in The People about the so-called late convention of the I. W. W. is all that has reached this office from reliable sources. This office declines to take its news upon such matters from papers that are capitalist, or that derive revenue from green goods advertisements. The "Industrial Bulletin" itself has not appeared for several weeks. As fast as reliable information comes it will be published. Not before.

U. E., NEW YORK—No, indeed, Socialism is not in practice in New Zealand or Australia. Comparatively insignificant capitalist countries though Australia and New Zealand are in the sisterhood of States, if Socialism were established in either the whole world would know it, and you would not need to ask the question.

A. B. PEKIN, ILL.—The S. L. P. and the S. P. are two distinct parties. The S. L. P. offered unity to the S. P. on the International Congress principles of minority representation, liberal immigration and the necessity of the revolutionary Union for the Social Revolution. The S. P. rejected the offer and repudiated all the three principles of the International Congress. Debs is the S. P. presidential candidate. Gillhaus, as the proxy of Preston, is the presidential candidate of the S. L. P.

T. T. BOSTON, MASS.—Underrate not invective. Though Debs's speech may have been "all invective," and "in no wise constructive" that kind of speeches have their utility now and will have their utility until the last battle is fought and won by Socialism. The difference between now and then will be that the two arms of the revolutionary army—the light cavalry of "invective" and the heavy artillery and infantry of constructive teaching furnished by the S. L. P.—will then be united, and not divided as they are to-day.

H. P. ELYRIA, O.—You win the bet. In 1896 Debs did not run for office at all, and surely not on any Socialist ticket. In that year Debs stumbled for Bryan. It is not for you to prove that Debs did not run on a Socialist ticket in 1896. No one can prove a negative. It is for the other fellow to bring his proof. He makes an affirmative statement.

T. W. ALBANY, N. Y.; E. B. SCRANTON, PA.; E. E. L. PHILADELPHIA, PA.; P. L. D. BOSTON, MASS.; O. R. ROCKVILLE, CONN.; R. D. NEW YORK; N. S. B. WEST MANCHESTER, N. H.; S. B. NEW YORK; A. A. PORT ANGELES, WASH.; N. E. N. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; R. B. VANCOUVER, B. C.; C. F. N. SEATTLE, WASH.; L. M. G. HAMILTON, CAN.—Matter received.

EARLY SOCIALISM

WHY, WITHOUT THE MATERIAL BACKING OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS, IT WAS IM POSSIBLE.

The first efforts of the proletariat to attain its own ends, made in times of general agitation in the period of the overthrow of feudal society, necessarily failed, owing as much to the undeveloped state of the proletariat itself as to the absence of the economic conditions for its emancipation, which conditions could only be the product of the bourgeois epoch. The revolutionary literature which accompanied these first movements of the proletariat was necessarily reactionary in character. It preached universal asceticism and a crude levelling process.

The genuine Socialist and Communist systems, the systems of St. Simon, Fourier, Owen, etc., sprang up during the early undeveloped period of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The founders of these systems perceive indeed the class antagonism as well as the action of the decomposing elements in the prevailing form of society. But on the side of the proletariat they can find no historical initiative and no independent political movement.

Since the development of class antagonism keeps pace with the development of industry, they find none of the material conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat, and therefore search after a social science, social laws, in order to create these conditions.

Social activity is to be replaced by their personal inventive activity; historical conditions of emancipation to be replaced by fantastic conditions; the gradual and spontaneous organization of the proletariat as a class is to be replaced by an organization of society specially invented by themselves. The future history of the world becomes for them the propaganda and practical application of their social plans.

In the formation of their plans they are conscious above all, of defending the interests of the working class as being the most suffering class. Only under this aspect of being the most suffering

class does the proletariat exist for them. The undeveloped state of the class struggle, as well as their own social position, cause them to fancy themselves far superior to all class antagonisms. They want to improve the conditions of all members of society, even the most favored.

Hence they appeal continually to the whole of society without distinction, and even by preference to the ruling class. For how can anyone who understands their system fail to recognize in it the best possible plan of the best possible society?

They therefore reject all political, and especially all revolutionary action; they wish to attain their ends by peaceful means, and endeavor by small experiments, necessarily foredoomed to failure, and by the force of example, to prepare the way for the new social gospel.

This fantastic picture of future society, painted at a time when the proletariat was still but little developed and had but a fantastical conception of its own position, corresponds to the first instinctive aspirations of the workers toward a complete transformation of society.

But these socialist and communist writings also contain a critical element. They attacked society at its very basis. Thus they provided the most valuable materials for the enlightenment of the working class. Their positive propositions as to future society, e. g., the abolition of the distinction between town and country, the family, private gain, wage-labor, the proclamation of social harmony, the conversion of the State into a mere machine for the administration of production—all these propositions merely indicate the disappearance of that class antagonism that had then only just begun to develop, and which they only knew as yet in its first indistinct and undefined forms. These proposals are, therefore, of a purely utopian character.—The Communist Manifesto.

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CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
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(The Party's literary agency.)
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Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. J. S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the S. E. C. was held on Oct. 11. F. Gerold in the chair. Members present: Tinfowitch, F. Gerold, J. Schwenk, absent, Landgraf. Minutes of last meeting adopted as read, as also the answer to Paul Augustine, National Secretary, on Section Passaic County.

Communications: From P. Augustine, on subscription list; from Herman Hartung on campaign work; from National Secretary on Gillhaus tour; from New Jersey Secretary of State acknowledging receipt of Presidential nomination petitions and petitions for 6, 7, 8, 9 Congressional nominees.

Delegate for Essex reported filing County ticket and holding good meetings. Hudson County delegate reported filing County ticket, holding well attended meetings and preparing for Gillhaus meeting. Passaic County delegate reported holding excellent open air meeting. County ticket filed, and leaflets being distributed. Gillhaus meeting being pushed with vigor. New business: Moved to call on Sections to make nominations for member of National Executive Committee.

Moved that leaflets be sent to Passaic Park.
Moved that the vote on State secretary be in by the next meeting.
John C. Butterworth,
Secretary pro tem.

CONN. S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut met at headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford. A. Gierginsky was elected chairman. Roll call showed all members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The following communications were received, acted on and filed:

From National Secretary, Paul Augustine, regarding campaign list, A. Gillhaus's and J. T. Hunter's tour. From Section Bridgeport, sending state ticket. From Section New Haven, regarding nomination. From J. T. Hunter, asking for literature and ballots. From Section Rockville, regarding J. T. Hunter's tour and ballots. From Section Stonington, sending money for 50 due stamps. From Sections Rockville and Hartford, sending \$12, income of joint picnic.

Financial report: Income, \$144.69; expense, \$42.94.

The state secretary reported that state ticket was completed, and that he had sent it to Secretary of State.

Voting machines will be used in Hartford, New Britain, Waterbury, Danbury, and Bridgeport.

The State Secretary notified all sections to have enough literature on hand at James T. Hunter's meetings.

The state secretary was empowered to order as many ballots as necessary.
Frank Knoch, Rec. Sec'y.

KENTUCKY READERS OF THE PEOPLE, ATTENTION.

We are glad to tell you the nominating petition of the Socialist Labor Party containing our electoral ticket has been filed with the Secretary of State, with the required number of signatures, and accepted. Our ticket will therefore appear upon the official ballot in this state.

Now, it behooves every mother's son of us to do our full duty until the day of election. We have open-air meetings every Saturday night at the N. W. corner 3rd and Market streets, at 7 o'clock, and we urge every reader of our paper and every sympathizer of the Party to be there promptly on time.

Everyone can aid in distributing leaflets, advertising our meetings and aiding in the work of getting good crowds to hear our speakers. The Socialist Labor Party expects every man to do his duty. No true Socialist can shirk his duty or refuse to perform his share of the work.

We have only four more weeks until election, and we desire to break the record during these four weeks for successful meetings. We have an especially fine leaflet, "How Shall My Vote Go?" that we ask you to put in the hands of your shop comrades and others as rapidly as you can.
Jas. H. Arnold.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia met in regular session, with Kinder in the chair. Roll call showed all members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence:—From Schmidt, Section Roanoke; Muller, Section Richmond; Schade, Section Newport News, and Munro, Section Norfolk County, re selection of a state ticket and matters pertaining to the present election campaign.

From Paul Augustine, National Secretary, on same lines enclosing financial report and voting blanks, re amendments to constitution adopted at the last national convention in July.

A state ticket was selected and the state secretary was instructed to notify the Secretary of the Commonwealth of the same.

Motion was made and passed that 6,000 leaflets be ordered for distribution in the state, "Hard Times" and "Unity" being the selected leaflets.

The financial report was then read and adopted.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

F. Burton, Rec. Secretary.

STATE TICKET.

For President,
AUGUST GILLHAUS,
New York, N. Y.
For Vice-President,
DONALD L. MUNRO,
Portsmouth, Va.

For Electors at Large,
Hugh McTeir, Blacksburg, Va.
Edwin McDowell, Newport News, Va.

1st District—Otto Biersch, Richmond, Va.
2nd "—Edward Shade, Newport News, Va.

3rd "—Alex. B. McCulloch, Manchester, Va.

4th "—J. E. Madison, Richmond, Va.

5th "—E. J. Powell, Newport News, Va.

6th "—J. R. Goodman, Roanoke, Va.

7th "—H. D. Downey, Portsmouth, Va.

8th "—S. L. Ford, Port Norfolk, Va.

9th "—Frederick Neff, Newport News, Va.

10th "—Wm. Whipkey, Newport News, Va.

Representatives to Congress,
2nd District—Chas. Rudolph, Elizabeth
3rd "—Thos. A. Hollins, Richmond, Va.

4th "—Jacob Harvey, Roanoke, Va.

TO THE S. L. P. MEMBERS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO.

The State Executive Committee has nominated for Presidential elector Geo. Anderson, the name to be written on the ballot, after the list of regularly nominated candidates for electors.

The election laws provide for such blank spaces "In which the elector may write the name of any person not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote." (Page 76 Election Laws.)

The State Executive Committee has engaged Gerry of Colorado Springs to work in Denver for a number of weeks as canvasser. We expect him to begin the work in the first week of October.

Holders of campaign lists are urged to collect as much money as possible on the campaign lists during the present month and remit to the undersigned at once.

The general vote just taken for State Secretary resulted in the election of George Anderson.

Sections and members-at-large are hereby called upon to make nominations for a member of the National Executive Committee from Colorado for the term of 1909 beginning January 1st. The N. E. C. member cannot at the same time be a member of the S. E. C. See Constitution, Article V, Section 1-2-3-4 and 5. Nominations shall close November 1st, 1908.

For the S. E. C.

Geo. Anderson,
State Secretary.

Montclair, Colo.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

Don't Read at Random

Read This Course:

FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN EUROPE, by Emil Reich, Hungarian author \$1.50

SEEN IN GERMANY, by Ray Stannard Baker 2.00

STUDIES IN EUROPEAN LITERATURE, prepared for the course 1.50

MAN AND THE EARTH, by Prof. N. S. Shaler, Geology, Harvard 1.50

CHAUTAUQUAN MAGAZINE (Monthly—Illustrated), containing "The Friendship of Nations: International Peace or War?" "A Reading Journey in Holland"; "Dutch Art and Artists" etc. 2.00

Total 8.50

All four books and the Magazine to one address \$5.00

"Easy for Anybody, Worth While for Everybody."

Address CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION, Chautauqua, New York.

System Brings Results

OPERATING FUND.

There was a gratifying increase of receipts to this fund the past week, noticeably from our friends down on the Isthmus. We trust that our friends elsewhere will keep this fund in mind and help out to the extent that they can. If you are not in a position to contribute you can do the next best thing—or better thing—get a subscription to the Weekly People.

O. W. Sewell, Pokenama, Ore. \$1.00

Mrs. Susie Bast, Los Angeles, Cal. .50

Thos. Burch, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00

M. Bell, " .25

L. D. Bechtel, " .50

L. C. Haller, " 1.00

James Carnahan, Bellingham, Wash. 1.00

Chas. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. 1.00

F. G. Kremer, Milwaukee, Wis. .25

W. G. Murphy, Barren Island, N. Y. 1.00

Joe Wiesner, Harrisburg, Pa. 1.00

Joe Brennan, Panama. 2.00

M. O. Gorman, " 2.00

"Come Again," " 5.00

J. Lisen, " 1.50

Joe Weiser, " 1.00

H. Cody, " 10.00

Louis Warjill, " 1.00

Sam Warjill, " 1.00

John Harset, " 1.00

E. Felis, " 1.00

H. Burger, " 5.00

A. Hanson, New York City 1.00

A. Rosenthal, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

Ed. Lewis, Tutwilt, Wash. 1.00

Total. \$42.00

Previously acknowledged. . . \$86.34

Grand Total. \$128.34

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Section Mystic, Conn. \$10.00

A. C. Wirts 5.00

F. W. Bosshard 5.00

Fred. Krabenbuehl50

Pennsylvania S. E. C. (L) . . . 5.10

Sympathizer, Allegheny, Pa. . . . 1.00

Chas. A. Rathkopf 3.00

Connecticut S. E. C. (L) 4.50

J. C. Anderson 5.00

A. E. Safford (L) 1.00

P. Merquell (L) 1.00

John Lindgren 2.00

Leo Lambrigger 1.00

John M. Long 1.00

George Anderson 2.00

Section San Francisco (L) 9.35

Massachusetts S. E. C. (L) . . . 6.00

Section Richmond Co., N. Y. (L) . 5.00

Washington S. E. C. (L) 10.55

Section San Francisco (L) 18.00

Section Mystic, Conn. (L) 11.00

V. P. Ballor (L) 3.50

D. Craig (L) 6.50

Colorado S. E. C. (L) 5.84

Section Erie Co., N. Y. (L) . . . 2.25

Joseph Welsner 1.00

Section Kings Co., Br. 1. 5.00

Ernest Leske (L) 3.75

Section Richmond, Va. (L) 12.75

Section Alameda Co., Cal. 22.90

Mrs. Bernard Murray 5.00

Ohio S. E. C. (L) 8.83

Total \$185.30

Previously acknowledged. . . \$11.52

Total \$196.82

Note.—In previous acknowledgment the sum of \$7.25 was credited as having been received from the Colorado S. E. C. It was received from Daniel Anderson, Kane, Pa.

The \$10 credited as having been received from Robert Clausen should have been acknowledged as follows: Robert Clausen, Spokane, Wash. \$1.00

D. L. Barnett 1.00

Ed. McCoy 1.00

F. Jarvis 1.00

Thomas Nus 1.00

E. W. Collins 2.00

E. C. Thomas 1.00

H. T. Anderson 1.00

W. R. Wagner 1.00

Total \$10.00

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

A CLOSE CALL

Our Western friends have made gigantic efforts to win out in the contest East vs. West, or One Sub per Man, and, although defeated, the defeat was not inglorious. Just 17 subs separated the contestants at the finish. The winning side had 130 subs to the Weekly People and the losers 113 subs. to their credit. All honors to both sides.

Not only that it is a requirement under the postal laws, but also an economic necessity to us, we discontinue all subs to both the Daily and Weekly People one week after their expiration. Don't take offence because you, having been a subscriber since the birth of our organ, are accorded the same treatment imposed upon our more recent subscribers. Swallow the dose manfully and renew in time hereafter.

Labor News sales for the week are slightly less than those of last week. Decreased literature sales imply decreased activity in propaganda. Nail the lie of this conclusion by doubling your orders next week.

August Gillhaus, Preston's proxy on the S. L. P. Presidential ticket, will speak in Washington Hall, opposite Columbia Theatre, 995 Washington St., Boston, on TUESDAY evening, October 20, at 8 o'clock. Gillhaus will speak on the issues of the campaign. Admission free.

Section Boston has arranged a concert and package party to be given in Putnam Hall, 1165 Tremont St., Boston, on THURSDAY, October 22nd at 8 o'clock. Readers of The People are invited to attend. Ladies with packages free.

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Sales of \$1.00 or more were:

Somerville, Mass. \$1.00

33rd and 35th, New York. . . . 3.00

Hartford, Conn. 2.00

Pokeganna, Ore. 3.00

New London, Conn. 1.00

Milford, Mass. 1.00

Holyoke, Mass. 7.80

Mystic, Conn. 1.00

Philadelphia, Pa. 2.00

Buffalo, N. Y. 11.50